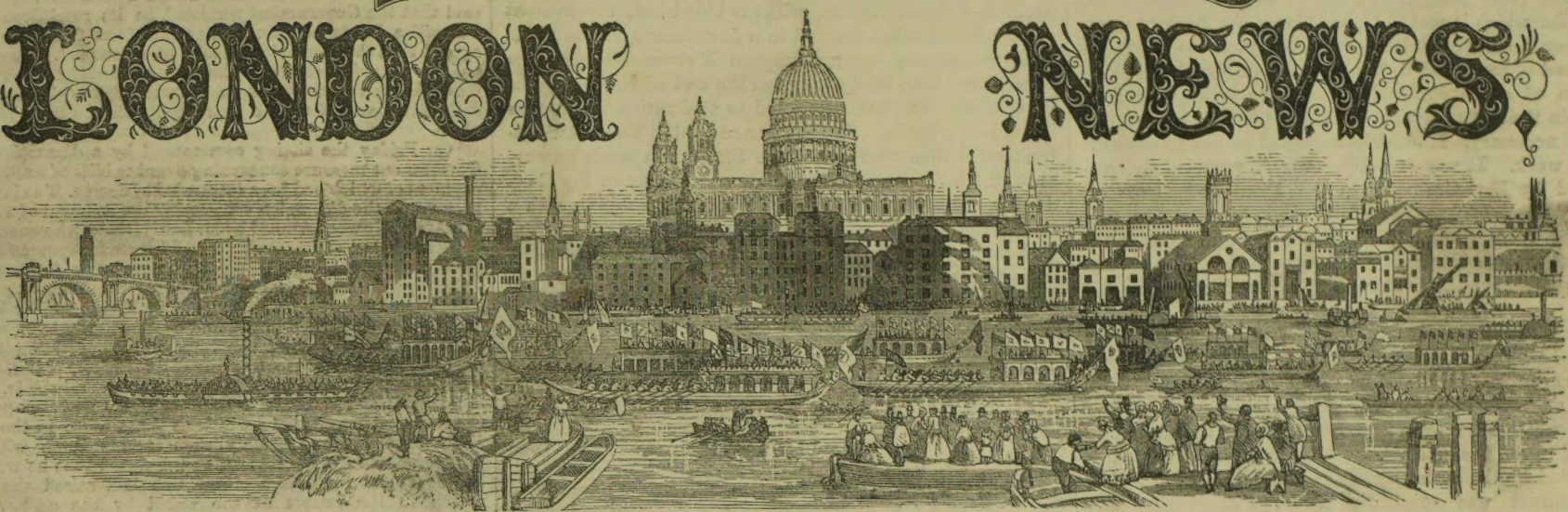


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PRICE FIVEPENCE



SELF-CROWNED VICTORS: A SKETCH IN THE TUILERIES GARDENS, PARIS.

THE BLACK SEA CONFERENCE.

The Conference summoned to revise the Treaty of Paris, 1856, has been brought to a close. It has achieved the object for which it met. It has placed the Eastern question upon a basis of stability for some years to come, at least, and it has effected for England an honourable dissolution of a convention by which she was pledged to maintain the neutralisation of the Black Sea, by force of arms if necessary. It must be regarded as the great event of the week. It was suitably, though very briefly, announced by Earl Granville to the House of Lords on Monday last. Thus peacefully and happily has disappeared from the platform of European diplomacy the last of those standing incentives to war which, for several years past, have kept Europe in a condition of armed truce.

There are several reasons which will impel our countrymen to hail with special satisfaction the success of the Conference. In the first place, it has solemnly and unanimously affirmed the binding force of treaties upon all the Powers which have made themselves parties to them until released from the obligations they may have mutually contracted by the authority of the Powers between which the contract was originally made. Everybody will remember the sudden consternation excited by Prince Gortschakoff's circular note in the latter part of last year. It fell within the circle of diplomacy like a bomb-shell, and was, no doubt, meant by its author to produce an analogous result. It announced in decisive and haughty terms the intention of the Czar of Russia to disregard for the future those stipulations of the Paris Treaty which provided for the neutralisation of the Black Sea. They had already been infringed upon more than once by other Powers; why should he be any longer bound by them? This unceremonious, not to say audacious, assumption of the right to repudiate international engagements when found to be irksome, threw upon her Majesty's Government a crushing weight of responsibility. The noble Foreign Secretary did not wince under it. He informed the Government at St. Petersburg that its right to put an end to its plighted faith at will could not be recognised, and that England would hold Russia accountable for the strict fulfilment of the promises to which she had set her hand in 1856. We need not recapitulate what followed. Prince Gortschakoff had disclosed his diplomatic game too soon. It was quite as inconvenient for Germany to help the Czar, in case of an appeal to arms, as it was impossible for France to unite with England in resisting a wanton infraction of treaty stipulations they had pledged themselves to uphold. The result was a Conference, at the first meeting of which a special protocol was signed setting forth, as a first principle of the law of nations, that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty unless with the consent of the contracting Powers, by means of an amicable arrangement.

The next ground for congratulation on the success of the Conference is the liberation of England from one of those diplomatic arrangements which may drag her into war, almost at any moment, in complete opposition to her own judgment, her interests, and her will. It has been contended that the neutralisation of the Black Sea was one of the chief objects of the Crimean War; it would be much more correct to say that it was one of its chief results. It was forced upon Russia rather as a means than an end. It seemed at the time the likeliest precaution that could be taken to prevent Russia from swooping suddenly down upon Constantinople, and thus settling the Eastern question by a *coup de main*. The destruction of the Turkish fleet by a Russian squadron in the early part of the war suggested the danger which should be guarded against in future, and hence England, France, and Austria bound themselves and each other by a Convention to enforce especially that stipulation of the Treaty of Paris which provided for the neutralisation of the Euxine. Since that time, however, the views of English statesmen in regard to our policy in the East have undergone a great change. They have ceased to attach any high importance to the closing of the Black Sea against the armed vessels of all nations, and, consequently, to the naval separation of the riverain Powers. They were bound, however, by the Convention to go to war, if called upon, to enforce a policy they did not care to perpetuate. The new treaty, which substitutes another arrangement for that of neutralisation, annuls, of course, the tripartite Convention entered into to maintain it. We are honourably freed, therefore, from one of those undertakings which put our foreign policy to so great an extent out of our own power, and that, perhaps, the undertaking most surrounded by danger.

Again, there are but few of us who will not regard as matter for congratulation the proof this Conference has given to the world of the comparative ease with which war may be staved off by giving disinterested consideration to reasonable demands. The change desired by Russia was, obviously enough, a change she was entitled to ask for, but not to insist upon. She had forfeited her natural right by misusing it. She had accepted the penalty, and had borne it for sixteen years. It is not to be wondered at that she thought herself sufficiently punished, and that she wished to be restored to her full right as a maritime Power. Well, she resorted to a step which, if it had not been met at once by an unswerving but considerate line of action by Earl Granville, was calculated to bring about a general European war. Probably she did not desire this. Reckoning

upon the peaceful disposition of the British Government, she did not expect it. But she was only saved from it by the friendly intervention of Germany. And now, without expense, without distress, without bloodshed, and without exhaustion, she has reached in a few weeks, and with the good-will of the other European Powers, all that she would have been likely to get at the end of twelve months of conflict. She has submitted to arbitration before war instead of after it. She has her reward. The other contracting Powers also will have theirs, in a settled assurance of a long continuance of a pacific policy in the East. As for ourselves, we take leave of the subject with a satisfaction we find it difficult adequately to express, and with profound gratitude to the Cabinet and to the statesman who, with a courage that no outlook could daunt, and with a skill that no appearances could mislead, has steered the vessel of State, through perilous straits and under a stormy sky, into a haven of lasting tranquillity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Wednesday, March 15.

The Republicans of Montmartre tire of spending day after day in guarding the cannon which they so proudly carried off from the Place Wagram on the night of the 27th of last month; still they show no disposition to deliver up the 171 pieces of various kinds which are parked upon the Place St. Pierre. With a view of conciliating the chiefs of the Red Republican party, and of settling the question without resorting to force, General d'Aurelle de Paladines, the new Commander of the National Guard, received, on the 8th inst., the chefs-de-bataillon and the Mayors of the revolutionary arrondissements, and, in reply to their pressing questions, affirmed that the Government had never thought of disarming the National Guard of Paris, but had, on the contrary, the intention to reorganise it on essentially democratic bases, and to confide to it the maintenance of order in the capital. With respect to his own political sentiments, the General is said to have protested against any monarchical restoration, and declared on his honour that on no consideration would he consent to aid what he characterised as a criminal comedy.

These Republican declarations were warmly applauded by those present, and it was thought would have had a beneficial effect upon the battalions of Belleville and Montmartre, whose commanders assured the General that no disorders were to be feared so long as Republican institutions were not menaced. An assurance from the Government, evidently addressed to the citizens of Montmartre, to the effect that the Republic would be maintained, appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of the same morning, which, moreover, inveighed strongly against the fomenters of disorder, and called upon the National Guards to obey their legitimate commanders. Still all this merely caused a fraction of the rebellious Republicans to return to their duty; the cannons on the Place des Vosges were delivered up, but when on Sunday morning artillerymen with horses and ammunition-waggons presented themselves to take away the famous park of artillery of the Buttes Montmartre the National Guards refused to allow them to touch so much as a single piece, and the men had to retire without either cannon or ammunition. The number of pieces and the amount of ammunition collected together by the rebel battalions at Montmartre have grown so considerable that, by direction of the Comité Central, under whose orders the men appear to act, a new park has been established on the Buttes Chaumont, where a redoubt has been erected, which is occupied by National Guards day and night, in fear of an attack from the Government forces, who, if they obtained possession of these latter heights, could, if need be, annihilate the rebels.

The Comité Central of the National Guard, the prime mover in these agitations, has founded a journal entitled *La Fédération Républicaine de la Garde Nationale*, and destined to become its official organ. It has also placarded the walls of Paris with proclamations, printed on red paper, the most recent of these being addressed to the Army of Paris, whom it calls upon to unite with the National Guard in saving the Republic. "The men who organised the defeat (says this document)—who have dismembered France, and given up all our gold—wish to escape the responsibility they have assumed by inciting to civil war, and count upon you to be the instruments of their crime. Will you obey the impious command to spill the blood of your fellow-countrymen? . . . No; you will not consent to become both parricides and fratricides. The people of Paris wish to retain their arms, to name their own chiefs, and to displace them when they no longer have confidence in them." After calling on the army to save the Republic, the address concludes by exclaiming, "Let us embrace before those who, to obtain a grade, or a place, and to bring back a King, wish us to kill one another. Vive à jamais la République!"

At the sitting of the National Assembly on Wednesday last a report was presented on the elections in Algeria, for which province four deputies had been elected. The first three—MM. Gambetta, Andrien, and Colas—were declared duly elected; but with respect to the fourth, General Garibaldi, the reporter proposed that, as he had already given in his resignation, a fresh election should take place. Suddenly a member rose and exclaimed that Garibaldi had no right to sit in a French Assembly, a declaration which brought M. Victor Hugo to his feet, who, in his accustomed theatrical manner, said, "that when all Europe had abandoned France, one man came forward; but he was a power in himself. He came and fought, and was the only General who was not conquered." This speech encountered the loudest interruptions, and the tumult was such that Victor Hugo in vain endeavoured to obtain a further hearing. At length he exclaimed, "Three weeks ago you refused to listen to Garibaldi; you now refuse to listen to me. I give in my resignation." Frantic applause on the Left followed this declaration, and Victor Hugo proceeded to confirm his words in writing. Meanwhile General Ducrot rose and demanded that an inquiry be made into the causes which led to Bourbaki's defeat, hinting that Garibaldi was not a stranger to them. Applause on the Right greeted this announcement, and members rose on all sides. M. Victor Hugo declared that he persisted in resigning; and in the midst of the confusion M. Lockroy succeeded in shouting sufficiently loud to be heard that Garibaldi had become a Frenchman on the field of battle, while General Ducrot had promised to return dead or victorious. After a fresh interruption, which lasted some minutes, it was agreed to adjourn the discussion until the following day; and the remainder of the sitting was taken up with the examination of other elections.

At the meeting of the Assembly on the morrow the President read a letter from M. Victor Hugo giving in his formal

resignation. M. Beule then read the report of the Commission charged with examining the question of transferring the seat of the National Assembly to some other town: this report was in favour of Fontainebleau. M. Thiers having rose and said that the Government persisted in its resolution to go to Versailles, Fontainebleau being too distant from Paris, it was agreed that the discussion should be adjourned. The reporter on the Algerian elections having announced that General Garibaldi had stated that he resigned all his elections, it was definitely settled that a new deputy should be chosen in his place.

On Friday the sitting commenced by a discussion on the Government measure concerning overdue bills of exchange, the payment of which had been suspended by decree. The law having been voted, the discussion concerning the removal of the seat of the Assembly was resumed by M. Louis Blanc, who energetically demanded that the Assembly should transfer its seat to Paris. M. Giraud combated this proposition, and was followed by M. Sylvain, who seconded the motion of M. Louis Blanc. M. Millière, who next rose, likewise supported it; after which M. Thiers ascended the tribune, and commenced a long and brilliant oration by proving the impossibility of fixing the residence of the Government at any distance from Paris, where it was necessary that at least four Ministers should reside. Heably defended Paris against its enemies, without, however, palliating the regrettable agitations which at times arose in the capital. He reminded the Assembly that it was Paris which had dragged him from his retreat, and declared that he would not be ungrateful towards a city which had raised the French nation in the esteem of the world by the energy of its attitude during the recent siege. He proposed, however, Versailles. The question of capital was one of those which the present Assembly, which had had the wisdom not to declare itself constituent, ought not to resolve. He complimented the Assembly for not declaring itself constituent; had it done so it would instantly have become divided, whereas it chose rather to remain united and to work at the reorganisation of the country. He then called on the Republican party not to endanger the Republic by acts of imprudence and folly. He observed that if France recovered from its defeats it would be under the Republican form of government, and that consequently the Republic would profit by it. In language at once patriotic and sincere, he explicitly declared it to be his intention to reserve all constitutional questions and to favour no particular political party. He concluded by finally appealing to the Assembly to pronounce in favour of Versailles. In the division which ensued the Government proposition was agreed to by 461 votes against 104.

The sitting of the following day, the last held by the Assembly in Bordeaux, was unimportant; and the next meeting was fixed to take place on the 20th, at Versailles.

The environs of Paris are being rapidly evacuated by the German troops, who on Sunday evening quitted Versailles, St. Germain, St. Omer, St. Cloud, and the adjoining localities, which have lately been besieged by visitors from Paris, come to contemplate the awful ravage and destruction everywhere only too evident. On the departure of the foreign troops, the tricolour flag was immediately hoisted upon all the public buildings of Versailles; and on the following morning the volunteers of Seine-et-Oise made their entry into the town, preceded by the beating of drums and flourishing of trumpets, which was certainly in doubtful taste. This corps will be intrusted with the guarding of the National Assembly. Active preparations are being made for its reception. The theatre is being transformed into a salle des séances, and the telegraph communication with Paris is being re-established, and all traces of the German occupation are being rapidly effaced.

On Friday General Vinoy reviewed the four army divisions which are to compose the future garrison of Paris on the Champ de Mars. The General visited their camps and minutely inspected the men who recently formed part of the armies of Generals Faidherbe and Chanzy, and who appear to have greatly suffered from the effects of a campaign in such a vigorous season as the past winter. After the inspection was over the General addressed the officers, and gave them some practical counsels alike on the discipline of the men under their command and their own duties.

The newspapers are unanimous in condemning a decree issued by General Vinoy on the counsel of the Government, by which, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by the state of siege, he suspends the six most violent Red Republican journals of the capital—the *Vengeur*, the *Cri du Peuple*, the *Mot d'Ordre*, the *Père de Duchêne*, the *Caricature*, and the *Bouche de Fer*. The newspapers do not reproach General Vinoy so much as the Government, which counts among it men who have always demanded the liberty of the press, and which only recently declared its intention to respect the rights of all.

The trial of the assassins of M. Arnaud, commandant of a battalion of National Guard at Lyons, commenced on the 7th inst. There are no less than thirty-seven accused in this affair, which, although it has already been eight days before the Court, does not appear to be near its close.

On Thursday last a fresh batch of prisoners implicated in the riots of Oct. 31 were taken before a council of war. MM. Maurice Joly, Jaclard, Jenard, Ranvier, Batiér, Montmore, and Eudes were acquitted. M. Jules Vallès, a recently-elected deputy for Paris, was condemned to six months' imprisonment; M. Goupil (absent) to two years' imprisonment; and MM. Blanqui, Flourens, Levrard, and Cyrille, also absent, to death. On the same day several persons implicated in the riots of Jan. 22 were taken before another council, by whom the majority were acquitted and the remainder condemned to slight penalties.

A railway accident occurred, on Thursday, at the station of Puteaux. A train of merchandise, conducted by German engineers, ran into a train coming from Le Mans filled with wounded Germans and conducted by Frenchmen. Ten soldiers were killed on the spot, and a far greater number were seriously injured.

On Saturday last M. Jules Favre, accompanied by M. Durbach, delegated by the railway companies, the Postmaster-General, and the director of the telegraphs, proceeded to Ferrières, and had an interview with General Fabrice, delegated by Count Bismarck to settle any difficulties which might arise, when it was agreed that the railway, postal, and telegraphic services should be given up to the French officials, on condition that the railway companies furnished the German authorities with any trains they might require. At the same interview it was also agreed that no more requisitions should be made by the Germans, the French Commissariat agreeing to supply the troops with food; and that the civil administration of all the occupied departments should be restored to the French authorities. Subsequently, a convention embracing all these points was signed at Rouen by the French Minister of Finance, a delegate of the Rouen Minister of the Interior, and a civil commissary of the German Emperor.

SPAIN.

The King left Madrid, on Tuesday, morning for Alicante, to receive the Queen.

The elections have proved favourable to the Government, and the Ministers have been returned by great majorities.

The drawing up of the estimates is completed, and the expenditure is reduced to 2,400,000,000 reals, by economies effected in the different departments and by a decrease of the amount set aside for the redemption of the public debt.

ITALY.

The Senate has closed the debate on the general plan for the reorganisation of the army. The Chamber approved of article 16 with respect to the guarantees in reference to the bishops. It is stated that the Minister of Finance will ask for an extraordinary credit of from 150 to 200 million lire to complete the necessary armaments.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany, with the Prince Imperial and Princes Carl and Adalbert, arrived at Saarbruck, on Wednesday morning, and were enthusiastically received. In the afternoon his Majesty arrived at Frankfurt. Salvoes of cannon, and the chimes of bells, and the cheers of an immense crowd greeted his Majesty, who entered the town beneath triumphal arches covered with suitable emblems. The city was illuminated and the houses covered with flags. The Emperor was received at the railway station by the municipal authorities. The chief burgomaster presented an address to his Imperial Majesty on his entry into the city.

It is announced that the triumphal entry of the German troops into Berlin will take place on Monday, May 1. The preparations for their reception are likely to assume gigantic dimensions. The entire Dönhofsplatz will be converted into a place for dancing, and the theatres will devote one evening's proceeds to a public dinner for the soldiers.

Alsace and Lorraine are to become a separate territory of the German Empire, under a Government appointed by the Emperor. Strasbourg is to be the capital. The Prussian Government have introduced the North German penal code in Alsace and Lorraine, in place of the Code Napoléon.

The cession of Weissenburg to Bavaria is settled, and only awaits the sanction of the Bavarian Legislature to make it valid. Wurtemberg and Baden have both acquiesced in the project, which is to compensate Bavaria for the loss of the Rhön district to Prussia in 1866. The remaining territory annexed by Germany comprises 250 German square miles and 1,580,000 inhabitants.

We learn from Berlin that the inundation of the Vistula is making fearful ravages. At Dantzic the dams have been broken through, and twenty villages, containing over 3000 inhabitants, are 8 ft. and 12 ft. under water.

SWITZERLAND.

There has been a riot at Zurich between Germans and French, or their respective sympathisers. The Townhall was attacked, on Thursday week, on account of a German rejoicing which was going on in it; and some mischief done. For three or four days the matter had a threatening aspect, but the Federal Government acted promptly, called out troops and cannon, and has restored peace.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the Government was asked for explanations respecting the course it had pursued in prohibiting the festival organised by the German population to celebrate the conclusion of peace. The President of the Ministry, in reply, said the prohibition was based upon the existing laws, which it was all the more incumbent upon the Government to apply since public opinion had pronounced against the projected celebration and against any demonstrations. The Government, whose task it was to strengthen the sense of public right in Austria, would energetically oppose any attempt to lead public opinion into the opposite direction. The Chancellor of the Empire had addressed a despatch to the German Government on Feb. 26, but this document was inaccurately described by the hon. member who asked the Government for explanations. An attitude of neutrality which had been observed while the war lasted would only possess a real value if it were adhered to after the war was over. The wish expressed in Count Beust's despatch for a strengthening of the present friendly relations with the German Empire could not disturb the state individuality of the two portions of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Indeed, such relations required, especially as regards Austria and Hungary, the most careful interpretation of the principle of nationalities. The Government, which had only in view, in issuing the prohibition, the maintenance of internal order, is convinced that the Government of the German Empire holds the friendship of a State which is able to maintain order at home to be of more value than the sympathy of a Government which is too weak to fulfil that important task.

AMERICA.

The High Commission for the settlement of the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States was to hold its first regular sitting on Monday. The Commission was entertained at a state dinner, in Washington, on Thursday week, by President Grant.

In Saturday's sitting of the Senate the caucus action for removing Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee was sustained by thirty-three to nine votes. Mr. Secretary Fish has published a letter emphatically denying a report that Mr. Thornton had used his influence to procure the removal of Mr. Sumner from the Foreign Committee on account of the senator's supposed opposition to the Joint High Commission.

Mr. Simon Cameron has been approved as chairman of the Foreign Committee of the Senate.

The House of Representatives has passed resolutions abolishing the duties on coal and salt, and on tea and coffee. The House agreed to adjourn on Wednesday *sine die*.

The elections in New Hampshire took place on Tuesday, the Democrats carrying the State by electing Mr. Weston governor and two out of three members of Congress. The composition of the State Legislature is doubtful. The returns show uniform Democratic gains throughout the State.

CANADA.

The Finance Minister anticipates a trifling surplus in the coming year, and takes off 5 per cent on the duties payable, levied last year, but retains the coal and flour duties.

INDIA.

By a telegram from Calcutta we learn that Sir Richard Temple made his financial statement to the Legislative Council on Thursday week. The statement was divided into three parts: the first giving the actual figures for the financial year 1869-70; the second, the regular estimate for 1870-1; and the third, the Budget estimate for 1871-2. Each shows a surplus of receipts over the ordinary expenditure, but the extraordinary expenditures are heavy. The income tax is reduced to 1 per cent, and all incomes below 750 rupees annually are to be exempt. No other alteration in the revenue or taxes is proposed. The opium revenue is estimated at £8,000,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Buckstone has taken a new lease of the Haymarket Theatre, of which he has been lessee seventeen years.

The arrangements for the International Exhibition are approaching completion. Almost at the last moment Spain, Italy, and Denmark have arranged to be represented.

The governors of Christ's Hospital have resolved to omit for this year the usual issue of presentations for the admission of children, and consequently no list of "presenting governors" will be published.

On Wednesday night the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the representatives of the Court of Common Council, Aldermen, and others, at dinner in the Mansion House, about 230 guests being invited.

The annual muster of all the City of London volunteer corps, to march to Hyde Park, will be held to-day (Saturday), and it promises to be a brilliant display. The corps will muster at Finsbury-square at four o'clock. In the park they will be put through a series of field movements.

General Sir Edward Sabine, the president of the Royal Society, gave his first soirée this season, at Burlington House, on Saturday last. The apartments belonging to that learned body were thronged by ten o'clock by a distinguished company, comprising many of the fellows and members of the different scientific and learned institutions in the metropolis.

The Institute of British Architects have submitted to her Majesty's consideration the award of the Royal gold medal to James Fergusson, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S. The following medals and prizes have been awarded by the institute:—Soane medal and £50 to Mr. W. Galsworthy Davis; the institute silver medal to Mr. S. Wyborn; the students' prize to Mr. John Sulman; the institute silver medal to Mr. Alfred Jowers.

Mr. Richard Wallace, of Paris, has presented £2000 to each of the following hospitals:—City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, University College Hospital, St. George's Hospital, and the Middlesex Hospital (recorded last week); a donation of £500 has also been presented to St. George's Hospital by Miss Gordon. Mr. Wallace has also given £1000 to the Royal Cambridge Asylum.

The hon. secretary of the Alexandra Institution for the Blind states that, with an anonymous donation of £1000 received during the year, the committee have been able to complete the purchase for 840 years of their Queen-square premises, to add a basket-making shop to the men's branch, and a brush-making room to the women's; and also to take in thirteen additional inmates and six outmates.

Customs duties in London will, from April 1, be received by the collector, and not, as heretofore, by the Receiver-General, whose office will be abolished. The collector, who is to make a daily return of amount received by him to the Accountant and Controller General, is to have his staff strengthened by the transfer of a "sufficient number of clerks" from the Receiver-General's Department.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism continue to show a progressive decrease. Last week's return gives a total of 150,663, which is 6603 less than in the preceding week. The indoor paupers numbered 36,297, and the outdoor 114,366. Of these latter 16,870 were men, 45,059 women, and 52,437 children under sixteen. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the return shows a decrease of 23,804—an increase of 948 compared with 1869, and a decrease of 3830 compared with 1868. The number of vagrants relieved was 1036, of whom 818 were men, 177 women, and 41 children under sixteen.

The new order of the Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce, for regulating the traffic of metropolitan public carriages has been published in the *Gazette*. Their substance as regards fares, as stated by Mr. Bruce in the House of Commons on Monday evening, is that for not more than two persons the old rate of 2s. per hour for four-wheel cabs, and 2s. 6d. for hansoms, or 6d. a mile (subject to the rule that no fare is to be less than 1s.), is now to be charged. Two children under ten years of age are to count as one person. The regulations as to luggage, waiting, &c., are without material alteration.

A large public meeting, convened by the Working Men's Peace Association, was held yesterday week, at St. James's Hall, to protest against "our extravagant war expenditure." The chair was taken by Mr. John Stuart Mill, who expressed his belief that the Army Regulation Bill was a step in the wrong direction. It did not appreciably strengthen us for national defence, and it contained no germs of a better system in the future. The least that could be done in such a case was to demand that, if we were not to have a better army, we should not be required to pay for inefficiency three millions a year more than we expend already. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed.

After a long discussion, yesterday week, the Court of Common Council approved of the introduction of tramways into the City. They agreed almost unanimously to adopt the report of the Commissioners of Sewers in favour of such introduction, with two provisos—namely, that as to London, Blackfriars, and Southwark Bridges, their maintenance and repair should continue under the control of the Bridge House Estates Committee as fully as heretofore; and that the Court should be the local authority for deciding on the expediency of constructing any line of tramway within the City, giving the commissioners full power to control the executive of the works and the maintenance and repair of the line.

At the School Board, on Wednesday—Lord Lawrence in the chair—Mr. Smith, M.P., called attention to the newly-revised code of education, by which schools which would hereafter come into operation under the board would suffer great injury. There had been an oversight on the part of Mr. Forster. He moved for a deputation to ask the right hon. gentleman for an explanation. Professor Huxley seconded the proposal, which was agreed to. A report presented from the statistical inquiries committee proposed that the board should ask the Government Education Department to undertake, on behalf of the board, the inquiry into the efficiency of existing schools. Upon this Professor Huxley gave notice of motion that the report be referred back for further consideration. He remarked that Lord Sandon, the chairman of the committee, had so strongly objected to the report that he had resigned the chairmanship. The religious difficulty was again the subject of discussion. An addition to Mr. Smith's resolution was moved by Mr. Hutchins, who sought to provide for the special accommodation and instruction of Roman Catholic children. To this an amendment was moved by Mr. McGregor, giving permission to the teacher to read a different version of the Bible, should the parents of any children express such a desire. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 19 against 18; Mr. Hutchins's motion was lost by 35 to 6. Mr. Green then moved that such explanations and instructions as are recognised by the resolution of Mr. Smith shall be given by responsible teachers of the school. This, after some debate, was agreed to.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. W. Gurdon announced his resignation as county court judge in the court at Colchester on Wednesday. Mr. Gurdon has held office for twenty-four years.

Several actions for injuries sustained in railway accidents have recently been tried. At the Manchester Assizes, Mr. Broadhurst, living at Ashton-under-Lyne, sued the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company for damages for injuries sustained by his wife in a collision between Manchester and Ashton in December, 1869. The evidence showed that before the accident the woman was strong and healthy; but that her health had been quite shattered, and that she was subject to epileptic fits. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £500. At the same assizes, on Monday, the widow of the late Mr. George Henry Smith, civil engineer, whose death was caused by the accident which occurred at Harrow in November last, obtained £3200 from the London and North-Western Railway Company as compensation for the loss of her husband; and at the Staffordshire Assizes, on Tuesday, Mr. Taylor, a commercial traveller, gained £450 damages for injuries sustained at the same place. At the Devon Assizes Mrs. Rowe, a widow, has recovered £500 damages from the London and South-Western Railway Company, for serious injuries sustained in an accident at the company's station at Exeter on June 13 last. At the Staffordshire Assizes, on Wednesday, the London and North-Western Railway Company were sued for compensation for loss of a husband and father, Samuel Hawthorne, a brick-maker, at Dudley Port. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded £200 to the widow and £100 to the two children. Mrs. Jefferies, a charwoman and cook, recovered at the Lincoln Assizes, on Tuesday, £300 from the Midland Railway Company, for injuries she sustained in being jerked out of a train at Ulceby station. Mrs. O'Leary has obtained a verdict for £2250 at the Nenagh Assizes for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the railway accident at Patrick's Well Station, on the Cork and Limerick direct line.

At the Devon Assizes, yesterday week, Miss Willett, housekeeper to Mr. Parker, an inland revenue officer, Barnstaple, sued Mr. Brown, jeweller, Barnstaple, to recover damages for slander. Defendant had been paying his attention to the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, £100.

Henry Dunn, Amelia Dunn, William Kitchen, and Ellen Kitchen were taken up at Marlborough-street Police Court, on Monday, charged with committing a burglary at the premises of Mr. Force, milliner, 79, Oxford-street, and stealing therefrom property of the value of £200. Miss S. Lewes, manager of Mr. Force's shop, said everything was quite safe on Saturday night. On Sunday morning, when about to go to church, she found the place had been robbed of property worth £200. Inspector Shaw said the premises had been entered by forcing up the flooring of the shutter-box which led to the cellar, and that was open to the rest of the premises. Mr. Tyrwhitt committed all the prisoners for trial.

A sailor named Green was taken up on Tuesday, at Worship-street, charged with having been concerned with others in a well-concocted scheme of robbery, cleverly carried out. On Saturday morning last three men went into the John Bull public-house, Old Ford. They entered at the same moment, but acted as though they were unknown to each other, by going into separate compartments of the bar. They called for drink one after the other, and then one asked for bread and cheese. While the landlady left the bar to obtain it one of them lifted the counter-flap, entered the bar, and, from a cupboard therein, carried off a cash-box containing £1000 worth of money and valuables. On the landlady returning she found them all gone, and then discovered the robbery. The prisoner was identified as one of the men, and the further hearing was adjourned.

George Albert Tapper, late manager of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's book-stalls at Victoria station, was taken up, on remand, before the magistrate at Westminster, yesterday week, on the charge of embezzling money received for his employers. Mr. Smith recommended the prisoner to mercy; but the magistrate said he could see no extenuating circumstances, and sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

The question whether insanity entitles a sufferer to sick pay under the rules of a friendly society was again argued on Saturday. Mr. Knox decided in the affirmative.

A Birmingham butcher, named Larter, was sent by the magistrates, on Monday, for three months' imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for selling diseased meat.

Richard Hoskins, the young man charged with embezzling £1893 from the Norwich branch of the National Provincial Bank, was taken before the magistrates yesterday week, on remand. In the course of the evidence Mr. Henry Ludlow, the manager of the branch, deposed that if the books had been properly examined a deficiency of £1500 must have been discovered on Dec. 31. Mr. Henry T. Fisher, the accountant, also acknowledged that he had done his duty of examination very negligently. The balance in the book on Dec. 31 was £3832, and a slip of paper given by the prisoner to Mr. Ludlow showed £1500 less, as did also the cash-box. Mr. Ludlow signed a certificate that the accounts were correct, as did also Mr. Fisher, and sent it to London. The Bench sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Campbell and Galbraith, the two men in custody for the murder of Mr. Galloway, at Stratford, were on Saturday last committed for trial, the former on a charge of wilful murder, and the latter on that of aiding and abetting in the commission of the crime.

Charles Wooley, a painter, about nineteen years of age, of Ranelagh-grove, Fimlico, has given himself up to the police, and confessed to being the murderer of Samuel Lee, the potman at the Drayton Arms, West Brompton, whose body was found at 3, Gledhow-gardens, on Aug. 16 last.

At the Bedford Assizes, on Wednesday, William Bull, a labourer, aged twenty-one, was tried before Mr. Justice Blackburn for the murder of Sarah Marshall, an old imbecile woman, living at Little Staughton, who was found dead in her cottage on Nov. 29 last, having, according to medical evidence, been murdered by strangulation. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to death.

The grand jury of the county of Mayo have granted £530 compensation to the widow of Humphry Davis, who was shot, as alleged, through his bed-room window on the night of Jan. 18. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict "that death was caused by a shot accidentally fired in the deceased's own room."

Another outrage is reported from Ireland. As Mr. Crotty, of Kenury Park, was returning home, last Saturday, from the Castlebar Assizes, where he had been serving as a juror, he was fired at and seriously wounded. A servant who was with him was shot in the head. Four men have been arrested on suspicion. This is the second time that an attempt has been made on the life of Mr. Crotty.



THE GERMANS IN PARIS: THE LINE OF DEMARCATION, PONT DE LA CONCORDE.



THE LINE OF DEMARCATION: FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN SENTRIES, RUE DU COLISEE.



THE GERMANS IN PARIS : PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS VISITING THE GARDENS OF THE TUILERIES.

BIRTHS.

At 3, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, Lady Abinger, of a son and heir.
At 1, Hamilton-place, Lady Selina Bond, of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at Cheltenham, the wife of George E. Watson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Jan. 19, 1871, at King William's Town, South Africa, by the Rev. J. J. Rowe, Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces, Edgcomb Cornish, Esq., of Burgersdorp, to Elizabeth Maude, youngest daughter of Edward Driver, Esq., of Port Peddie.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., of bronchitis, at 25, Northumberland-road, Dublin, Lieutenant-General Joseph Clarke, Colonel 76th Regiment, aged 84 years.
On the 8th inst., at Cromarty, Margaret, daughter of the late Colonel Colin Dundas Graham, K.H., relict of the late Sir Michael B. Clara, physician, Jamaica, and widow of the late General Sir Hugh Halkett, C.B., G.C.H., Hanover, aged 84. Friends will please accept of this intimation.
On the 8th inst., at Hastings, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Tidmarsh, of Hampstead, and Castle-street, Holborn, aged 24 years.
At Newport, Barnstable, after an attack of erysipelas, Sir H. H. Freeling, Bart., son of the late Sir G. H. Freeling, Bart., of Connaught-place, W.
At 34, Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, Sir A. Edmonstone, Bart., aged 76.
On the 11th inst., at his residence, Whiteheadwood Park, Shirley, near Southampton, John Janson Howard, Esq., late Captain 2nd Warwick Militia, of consumption, aged 41 years.
On the 15th inst., at Horham Hall, Thaxted, Essex, Francis George West, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Essex, in his 66th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25.

SUNDAY, March 19.—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary W. J. Irons, D.D.; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon.
Westminster Abbey, 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Protheroe.
Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Bishop of St. Asaph. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Dr. Boyd, Dean of Exeter; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Peterborough. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Joseph Wallis, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.
MONDAY, 20.—Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Weekes on Sculpture). London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Proctor on Astronomy). Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Solomon on the Construction of Theatres). Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Medical Society, and Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. J. H. Titcombe on some Curiosities of Ethnology). Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Goodenough on the Education of Naval Officers). Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. Hyde Clarke on Migrations of the Georgians, &c.). National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. Guy on Vagrancy).
TUESDAY, 21.—Marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. New moon, 4 a.m.
Royal Caledonian Asylum (Annual Court), 2 p.m.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor M. Foster on Nutrition). Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. F. Purdy on the Preparation of Returns for Parliament). Pathological Society, 8 p.m. Society of Biblical Archaeology, inaugural meeting, 8.30 p.m. (addressed by Dr. S. Birch). Zoological Society, 9 p.m. Civil Engineers Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Grover on a Wrought-Iron Pier at Clevedon, &c.). Highland Society, annual dinner, 6.45 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—William, Emperor of Germany, born, 1797.
Levee to be held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's, 2 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (the Rev. P. Brodie on "Passage-beds" near Woolhope, &c.). Horological Institute, 8.15 p.m. Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. F. Holt on British Cinerary Urns). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Major-General Barclay Wilmot, R.A., on Drill in School Teaching). Royal Botanic Society, Spring Exhibition, 2 p.m. Charity Organisation Society, annual meeting, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Derby in the chair).
THURSDAY, 23.—Accession of Victor Emmanuel as King of Sardinia, 1849.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Davy's Discoveries). Royal Botanic Society, Spring Exhibition, 2 p.m. London Institution, 7.30 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany). Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Street on Architecture). University College, London, 8 p.m. (Professor Marks on Jewish Literature). Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Wyke Baylis on Hobgoblins in Poetry and Art). Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Brent on Flint Implements, &c., in Kent, &c.). Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Brandon on the Purchase of Railways by the State). Charity Organisation Society, conference, 10.30 a.m.
FRIDAY, 24.—Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. Baily on the Iron-work of the Middle Ages). Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Clerk Maxwell on Colour, 9 p.m.). Charity Organisation Society, conference, 10.30 a.m.
SATURDAY, 25.—Lady Day. Royal Horticultural Society, 3 p.m. Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. O'Neil on the Spirit of the Age). Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Swiney Lectures at School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 57	1 23	1 48	2 8	2 25	2 43	3 2
6 57	1 23	1 48	2 8	2 25	2 43	3 2

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.					
March 18	30.012	45.1	34.1	68	42.4	51.1	W. W.S.W.	339	063		
19	30.057	41.8	37.4	85	7	35.0	SSW. W.	458	227		
20	30.116	44.1	37.8	80	6	38.2	W. S.W.	272	061		
21	29.994	48.8	44.0	85	8	41.7	SW. S.W.	485	000		
22	29.709	46.7	36.6	70	6	47.5	SW. S.W.	581	010		
23	29.823	43.4	37.4	81	8	39.2	SW. S.W. NNW.	234	081*		

* Rain and melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected — 29.912 30.258 30.105 30.027 29.804 29.685 29.832
Temperature of Air — 46.4 44.9 46.4 51.1 50.2 48.1 45.6
Temperature of Evaporation — 41.9 41.7 42.7 49.0 47.3 44.9 43.3
Direction of Wind — W. SSW. W. SW. S. SSW.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Kensington-gore.—OPENING
by her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871.
CHECKS AND POST-OFFICE ORDERS FOR SEATS should be addressed Payable to CHARLES TOWNSEND, Royal Albert Hall. For Prices of Seats see following Advertisement.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Kensington-gore.—OPENING
by her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1871.
Reserved Seats for the Opening of the Hall by the Queen, may be obtained at the following rates :—
Boxes of Eight Seats, each box £25 4 | Balcony Seats (numbered), each .. £2 2
Stalls, each 3 3 | Picture Gallery Seats, each .. 1 1
After the opening a grand Miscellaneous Concert, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, will be given.
Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington-gore; at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens; the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi; Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Mr. A. Hayes, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Handel Festival Ticket Office, Exeter Hall, Strand; and of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL ART-UNION, under Government Authority.
THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES, consisting of valuable PIANOFORTES, Harmoniums, Musical Boxes, Violins, Concertinas, and other musical instruments, handsomely-bound Volumes of Music, &c. Tickets, One Shilling each, can be had at the Office, 22, Dudding-street, Strand, W.C., or by sending stamps or post-office order, payable at King-street, Covent-Garden, to William A. Smith. All letters requiring answer must inclose stamped directed envelope.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 25 and the following week will contain PORTRAITS of PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LORNE,

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

WEDDING CEREMONY,

PORTRAITS of the BRIDEMAIDS, MARRIAGE PRESENTS, and VIEWS of CLAREMONT, INVERARY, and the LAND of LORNE.

The Portraits of the Royal Bride and the Bridegroom will be printed separately, and issued, GRATIS, with the Number for March 25.

Price of each Number Fivepence; through the Post-office, Fivepence-halfpenny.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that Advertisements for next week's Number be sent not later than Wednesday afternoon.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—Subscription, One Guinea.
Prizeholders select from the public Exhibitions. Every subscriber has a chance of a valuable Prize, and in addition, receives an impression of a large and important Plate, LIGHT AND DARKNESS, engraved by Ridgway, from the original Picture by George Smith. The Plate is new on delivery to Subscribers. Subscription-List closes 31st inst.
No. 44, West Strand, March, 1871. EDWARD E. ANTROBUS, Hon. Secs.

SECOND SPRING EXHIBITION OF CABINET
PICTURES at the GALLERY of the NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond-street, is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

RAPHAEL'S GALLERY, 7, Park-lane, W.—412 WORKS
of ART by the Old Foreign and English Masters are now EXHIBITED for the Relief of the French in Distress. From Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS, Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street.—COSTUME LIFE ACADEMY, Tuesdays and Fridays One till Five. Instructor, W. H. Fleck, Esq. Visitor, George D. Leslie, Esq., A.R.A. Particulars to be had at the Gallery. The ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Under the immediate Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, SECOND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Casals. Repertoire: Symphony, Mendelssohn; Concerto in C minor for Piano-forte, Beethoven (Piano-forte, Madame Schumann); Overture, "The Wood Nymphs," W. Sterndale Bennett; Jupiter Symphony, Mozart; Overture, "Rienzi," Wagner. Vocalists, Madame Paropa-Boss (her first appearance since her return to England) and M. Jules Lefort. Stalls in Area or Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved, 5s.; Orchestra, Area, or Gallery, 2s. 6d.—Lambton Court, 63, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Mays's, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co.'s, Holles-street.

MORNING BALLAD CONCERT, St. James's Hall.—Mr. JOHN BOOSEY begs to announce, in answer to numerous applications, that he has arranged to give ONE MORNING CONCERT of Ballad Music, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 20, to commence at Two o'clock. Artists: Madame Sherrington and Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Enriquez and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Piano-forte, Chevalier Antoine de Kotski. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hutton. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30 for the Evening Performance, and at 2.30 for the Day Performance. Tickets and places may be secured fourteen days in advance, on application at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine till Six; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.—Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

SIMS REEVES and SANTLEY at the MORNING BALLAD CONCERT, MONDAY NEXT.

MR. HATTON'S BALLAD CONCERT.—Mr. John Boosey begs to announce that a Concert will be given at EXETER HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, for the BENEFIT of Mr. J. L. HATTON, the Conductor of the London Ballad Concerts. Artists:—Madame Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Enriquez, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Chaplin Henry, and Mr. Santley. Piano-forte, Chevalier de Kotski; Violin, Mr. Sainton. A selection of Mr. Hatton's Part-Songs will be given by a Choir of Male Voices, under the direction of Mr. Hatton. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets for Four, 21s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had at Austin's, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co.'s, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; Mays's, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co.'s, Holles-street.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, given every Afternoon and Evening during the Christmas week in the Great Hall, achieved a success truly marvellous. Notwithstanding the vast accommodation afforded for the Holiday Visitors, it proved altogether inadequate to the demand for places. At each performance, long before the hour of commencement, some thousands of persons were unable to obtain admission to any part of the Hall. On Boxing Day upwards of seven thousand persons paid for admission to the two performances—undoubtedly the greatest return given by any place of amusement in London.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The extraordinary success of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME fully justifies the Management in announcing its repetition EVERY NIGHT, and also on every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, until further notice. Particulars, &c.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30 for the Evening Performance, and at 2.30 for the Day Performance. Tickets and places may be secured fourteen days in advance, on application at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine till Six; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.—Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' Great Holiday Programme Every Night at Eight, Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight, until further notice. All the new Songs, Dances, and Pastosques, introduced during the Christmas week with such unqualified success.—Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, A SENSATION NOVEL, in Three Volumes, by W. S. Gilbert; Music by German Reed; and a Grand Pantomime, by Mr. John Hollingshead. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Monday and Thursday—Dramatic Entertainment in Opera Room, by members of the Gaiety Theatre, under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead, at Three.

Tuesday.—First Great Fête of the Season, in Commemoration of Peace and of the Wedding of H.R.H. Princess Louise. Combined Attractions. Concert by the Tonic Sol-Fa Association, at Four. 7000 Performers. The Programme will include "Gloria to God" (Messiah); "At Home, Great Lord" (Moed in Egipht); "Hallelujah! Amen!" (Judas Macabreus); "A Home, Sweet Home"; "Auld Lang Syne"; "Soldiers' Chorus" (Faust); "The Marseillaise"; "Watch by the Rhine," &c. Crystal Palace and Military Bands; Firing of Cannon, &c., as at the American Peace Jubilee in 1859. At Seven o'clock, a Grand Display of Fireworks and Illumination of Fountains, by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co. Special Excursions from all parts. See railway announcements. No extra charge. Admission, One Shilling.

Wednesday.—Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music at Three. Madame Emmeline Cole, Mdlle. Erna Steinhausen. Violin, Herr Joachim. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Schubert's Symphony, D minor; Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto; Adagio for Violin (Spahr); Overture, "Oberon."

Friday.—Orchestral Band. Four p.m.

Saturday.—Concert and Afternoon Promenade at Three.

Admission—Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season-Tickets. Present Issue admitting till Feb. 29, 1872, at Entrances and Agents'.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee and Manager, F. B. Clatterton.—Last Week but Two.—Grand Combinations of Attractions. The Great Historical and Sensational Drama, AMY ROBERT, and the Gorgeous Pantomime, THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY.—On MONDAY, MARCH 20, and every Evening during the week, her Majesty's Servants will perform the Drama of AMY ROBERT, written by Andrew Halliday. Characters by Mr. T. C. King, Messrs. J. B. Howard, Russell, Britain Wright, E. Morland, Fred Vokes, Paydon Vokes, J. Neville, and F. Charles; Miss Victoria Vokes, Miss Fanny Addison, and Miss Kemp. To conclude with the Opening of the Pantomime of THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY, in which all the Members of the Celebrated Vokes Family, and Mr. H. Collard, the Pocket Sims Reeves, will appear. The Scenic Department under the direction of Mr. William Borerley; Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Ballet Master, Mr. John Cornack; Musical Director, Mr. W. C. Levey. Doors open at Half-past Six. The Drama to commence at Seven and terminate at a Quarter to Ten; the Pantomime to commence at Ten and terminate at Half-past Eleven. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT, March 20, and during the Week, at Seven, THE WOLF AND THE LAMB; after which, at a Quarter to Eight (for the 100th time), THE PALACE OF TRUTH.—Messrs. Knolly, Everill, Clark, Braid, and Rogers; Messdames Robertson, Chippendale, C. Hill, F. Wright, and Fanny Gwynne; followed by UNCLE'S WILL and BLUE DEVILS. The Second MORNING PERFORMANCE of THE PALACE OF TRUTH and UNCLE'S WILL on SATURDAY (this day), MARCH 18, with the same performers as at night. Doors open at Half-past One, conclude at Quarter to Five. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Double Attraction.—New Comedy and New Burlesque.—To-Night, at 7, AN UNHAPPY PAIR. At 7.30, New Original Comedy, by James Albery, TWO THORNS, in which Mrs. Herman Voss, Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Adair, Messrs. W. Farron, Young, Mervin, Bayne, Henry Marston (specially engaged), and Lionel Brough will appear. At 10 the great Classical Burlesque, VESTA, in which Mrs. John Wood and the full Burlesque Company appear. Bo. O. 11 to 6.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Every Evening, at Seven, Great Military Spectacle, GERMANS AND FRENCH; or, the Siege of Paris. The Effects, the Battle, and the general mounting have never been equalled. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.
LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, To-Night. "Lulu is attracting a 1 London."—Era, March 12.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU, the beautiful, the graceful, the fearless, To-Night.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU springs at a bound 25 feet perpendicularly Every Evening.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU accomplishes the never before attempted feat of Turning a Triple Somersault To-Night.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU appears Every Evening at 9.55. Seats should be booked to prevent disappointment.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—All the Great Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic Acts as usual. Open at Seven, commence at Half-past.—Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two, at which LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, will appear.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS residing in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands, can be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Copies will also be sent to the following places abroad on the undermentioned terms:—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, France, New Zealand, United States, and West Indies, per annum, £1 8s. 6d.; per quarter, 7s. 4d.

To Austria, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Germany, Holland, Honduras, Italy, India, Spain, and Switzerland, per annum, £1 13s. 6d.; per quarter, 8s. 10d.

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The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1871.

An Emperor is easily deposed, but not so is a city. France has risen in protest against the supremacy of Paris, which could neither defend herself from the enemy nor supply the provinces with efficient generals; but it is again upon Paris that the eyes both of France and of Europe are fixed. The Government has abandoned Bordeaux, and has compelled the National Assembly to select Versailles, which is only not Paris, as the place of meeting. Administration will be carried on at the capital, unless another revolution shall prevent it. Lord Lyons has returned to his embassy, and his example will be imitated by all the other representatives of foreign nations as soon as possible. In short, Paris will again become what she was before the 210 days of the war whose triumphs have been so exultingly summed up by the organs of Germany.

But for the moment the interest excited by Paris is of the least pleasant kind. Indeed, a few days ago it would have been better described as grave anxiety. The disturbing influences of late events had practically vested the control of the metropolis in the hands, if not of the most dangerous, of the least responsible classes. French papers themselves, at some risk, ventured to proclaim that "Paris was given up to the canaille," and to clamour loudly for the restoration of order. That has by no means been restored, and it is far from certain that such a result will be obtained without violence. The latest telegrams, while we write, report that the heights of Montmartre still hold the cannon seized by the National Guards; "seized," said M. Thiers, "for a justifiable purpose, that of saving the artillery from the enemy." Belleville is very defiant, and decrees the downfall of reactionaries, and especially of De Paladines and Vinoy, though the patriots have not yet found envoys sufficiently courageous to convey the sentence to those Generals. But there is now a display of vigour on the part of the Executive. The helpless or timid Prefect of Police has been permitted to resign, and in his place General Valentin, who took an active part in the siege, has been appointed, whence it is inferred that the strong hand is about to be used. A more noteworthy exercise of authority has taken place, several of the most atrocious and seditious journals having been suppressed; and it is not a good sign that this measure is protested against by respectable writers, with whose respect for the general freedom of the press we must heartily sympathise, but who must know that in an exceptional time, and especially in France, order has no more deadly foe than the scurril scribe who pens treason and blasphemy in his lurking-den, and scatters the poison broadcast among the ignorant and inflammable. It is not clear what is to be done with the Montmartre patriots. It was supposed that they meant to give up their guns, but if they ever intended to do so their minds changed, and the anomalous spectacle is afforded of men drawing daily pay from the city upon which their cannon are pointed in defiance of the demands of the authorities.

But it is reasonable to suppose that M. Thiers, who is at Versailles, has already become intolerant of such a state of things, and that, though he is naturally anxious to avoid the inauguration of his régime by a collision with the people, he will not long be scrupulous over the steps necessary to protect the Government. Probably the patriots will be informed that their pay will cease unless they disband, and this notification will either have the desired effect, or General Valentin will append to it more cogent arguments. It would be an insult to soldiers and men of business to suppose that they have not the resolution and the means to extricate Paris from a situation that would be ludicrous were it not that with such a population it is unsafe to regard any demonstrations in that light. But it is far from certain that M. Thiers will not have to show his recollection of the mode in which his idol, the first Napoleon, disposed of such a difficulty. Few readers but will thank us for reproducing the famous language of Mr. Carlyle. "The Artillery Officer is as steady as bronze, can, if need were, be as quick as lightning. He sends 800 muskets with ball-cartridges to the Convention itself; honourable Members shall act with these in case of extremity; whereat they look grave enough. Four of the afternoon is struck. Lepelletier (the rabble—we may now read Belleville) making nothing by messengers, by fraternity or hat waving, bursts out along the southern Quai Voltaire, along streets and passages, treble quick, in huge veritable onslaught! Thereupon, thou bronze Artillery Officer——? 'Fire!' say the bronze lips. And roar and thunder, roar and again roar, continual volcano-like goes his great gun in the cul de sac Dauphin, by the Church of St. Roch; go his great guns on the Pont Royal, go all his great guns, blow to air some two hundred men, mainly about the Church of St. Roch. Lepelletier cannot stand such horseplay—scours towards covert. He says, 'It was all finished at six.'"

Clearly by such means or others Paris must be delivered not only from its new siege but from the apprehension of disorders in the very probable event of the next measures of Government giving dire offence to the "gentlemen of the pavement." There will, moreover, be enough of legitimate complaint heard in the streets. It will be long before work is again in universal demand, and it would be inhuman to be harsh with those who would work but cannot. Riots, however, will be caused, if at all, by two classes—those who have revelled in idleness, at the expense of the public, and who will resent being remitted to toil, and those who are so deeply imbued with political fanaticism that anything like settled institutions, order, law, are hateful to them. M. Thiers and his colleagues have some stern and painful tasks before them; but as the discharge of these is the first condition of reorganisation in France, we can but wish that they may be grappled with at once and got out of the way.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Windsor Castle.

On Saturday last Prince Philip and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon. Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Elphinstone, arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the House of Commons and of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, officiated.

The Queen has taken her accustomed daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

Her Majesty has entertained at dinner during the week Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, his Excellency Count Szécsen, the Earl of Kimberley, Mr. Odo Russell and Lady Emily Russell, Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and Mrs. G. Grant Gordon.

The Marchioness of Ely arrived at the castle on Wednesday. Princess Louise attains her twenty-third year to-day (Saturday).

The Queen has forwarded her usual annual subscription of £50 to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution.

The Queen has ordained that John Hotham, Esq., and Susan Frances Hotham, brother and sister of the present Baron Hotham, shall enjoy the same title and precedence as if their late father had survived his brother the late Baron, and had thereby succeeded to the title of Baron Hotham.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The eighth anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales was celebrated at Windsor yesterday (Friday) week with the customary honours. The bells of St. John's Church were rung, and Royal salutes of twenty-one guns were fired from the Long Walk, the Royal Adelaide frigate, and from Virginia Water. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a ball at Marlborough House in honour of the auspicious occasion. Invitations were issued to a large and distinguished circle, among which were Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Arthur, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg, Countess and Countess Gleichen, &c. On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Prince Teck, was present at the Grand Military Steeplechases at Windsor. In the evening his Royal Highness dined with Earl Granville, at his residence in Bruton-street. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. On Monday Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince attended the House of Lords. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Teck, went to the Gaiety Theatre. On Tuesday the Prince left London on a visit to Sir Frederick Johnstone, at Melton Mowbray. The Princess has driven out daily.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

The Queen, with Princess Louise, visited St. George's Chapel on Wednesday, and inspected the works in course of progress for the Royal marriage on Tuesday next. The presentation of the Windsor bridal-gift, a beautiful diamond

bracelet, from Messrs. Hancock and Co.'s, of Bruton-street, was made to the Princess, at Windsor Castle, yesterday (Friday), by the Mayor, accompanied by a deputation. The marriage ceremony will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The choir will include the singers of St. George's Chapel and the Queen's private chapel, and her Majesty's private band. The 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, under the command of Colonel Sprot, will form a guard of honour upon the occasion, the officers of which regiment will present to the Princess and the Marquis each a gold shoulder-plaid brooch set with brilliant cairngorms. The wedding cortege will leave the castle shortly before twelve o'clock for the chapel. The Royal bride and the noble bridegroom will leave the castle after the wedding breakfast for Claremont, where they will pass the honeymoon. There will be three grand banquets at the castle in celebration of the marriage, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The bridecake is manufactured at the castle. Messrs. Layton Brothers, of Windsor, will supply upwards of 300 lb. of bridecake for presents. The following letter has been received in acknowledgment of the bridal gift of the Balmoral tenantry and servants:—"Windsor Castle, February, 1871.—I am deeply touched by your having so kindly thought of me on this occasion, and in giving me such a beautiful present. I thank you from my heart for it, and shall ever treasure it among my most valued gifts, as coming from kind friends who will always be associated in my thoughts with dear Balmoral, and who have known me from my childhood. Though I may no longer be so frequently among you as heretofore, I shall think of you often in my new Highland home.—LOUISE." The Marquis of Lorne's fellow-students of Eton College intend to offer his Lordship a marriage present, as will also the county gentlemen of Argyllshire. A Bible is to be presented to the Princess, the subscription for it being 1s. each from 5000 maidens. The principal towns of Scotland are making extensive preparations for the celebration of the marriage.

The Duke of Edinburgh, during his stay at Auckland, led the orchestra, on the violin, at a concert given in aid of the Captain Relief Fund, and upon another occasion in aid of ragged schools.

His Excellency Count Szécsen and Count Alexander Apponyi have left the Austrian Embassy for Vienna.

His Excellency Baron Fabrice, the Saxon Minister, has arrived in Ebury-street from Brussels.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ainslie, Alexander Colvin, Vicar of Corfe, to be Prebendary of Wells.
Alder, Herbert; Vicar of Crofton, Hants.
Armstrong, Charles Edward; Rector of Stanton Wyville, Northants.
Banks, Gerard; Perpetual Curate of Hatchford, Surrey.
Bardsley, John Wareing; Perpetual Curate of St. Saviour's, Liverpool.
Bidwell, George Shelford; Rector of Simpson, Bucks.
Blick, Joseph Johnson, Curate of Buxton, Norfolk; Vicar of Riseley, Beds.
Blackman, James Henry; Vicar of Preston Patrick, Westmorland.
Bloxsome, Edward John; Vicar of Frocester, Gloucestershire.
Bolling, E. J.; Vicar of Leverbridge, Bolton, Lancashire.
Bradley, Edward; Rector of Stretton, Rutlandshire.
Cockshott, John William; Rural Dean of Fordham.
Copleston, John Henry; Rector of West Buckland, Devon.
Daveney, H.; Rector of Cotton, Norfolk.
Davies, Watkin; Vicar of St. Bride's, Wontlog, with Coedkerniew.
Drinkwater, M. J.; Rector of St. George's, Antigua.
Dunne, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Gawcott, Bucks.
Edwards, Arthur Keville Davies; Vicar of Vernham Dean, Hants.
Eliot, W.; Vicar of St. James's, Bristol.
Fish, John; Vicar of Ashworth, near Rochdale.
Garnon, William; Vicar of Pontfaen, Pembrokeshire.
Graham, Henry, John; Vicar of Ashampstead, Berks.
Graham, T.; Vicar of St. Philip and Jacob's, Bristol.
Hales, William Hatherstone; Perpetual Curate of Bosley, Cheshire.
Hardy, Arthur; Vicar of Rampton, Notts.
Knight, Charles Ramsey; Rector of Merthyr Mawr, Glamorganshire.
Littler, Joseph Bellot; Vicar of Llantrissant, Monmouthshire.
Lott, William Buckland; Rural Dean of Fordham, Suffolk.
May, William; Rural Dean of Clare.
Mildmay, Arundell St. John; Rural Dean of Ainsty, Yorkshire.
Milner, Isaac William; Perpetual Curate of Heapey.
Mordaunt, O.; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael's, Handsworth, Staffordshire.
Morgan, S. F.; Rector of Creech St. Michael, Somerset.
Morris, Ebenezer; Rector of Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, Glamorganshire.
Nicholl, T. B.; Vicar of Llanegwad, Carmarthenshire.
Norman, Alfred Merle; Private Chaplain to the Earl of Durham.
Nourse, William George; Perpetual Curate of Quarndon, Derbyshire.
Patey, Macnamara; Vicar of Hamworthy, Dorsetshire.
Pearman, Morgan Thomas; Vicar of Ivade, Kent.
Sabbon, William Morey; Vicar of Wombbridge, Salop.
Warnington, Edward James; Vicar of Danehall, Sussex.
West, Joseph Robert Orr; Vicar of St. James's, Dale Head, Slaidburn.
Wollaston, Charles Buchanan; Vicar of Amport, Hants.
Young, Richard; Rector of Yelden, Beds.

The Prince of Wales has subscribed £100 towards the restoration of the choir of Exeter Cathedral.

The London Diocesan Board of Education has resolved to appoint a clergyman as inspector of schools in religious knowledge, at a salary of £400 per annum.

New Radford church, near Nottingham, has been reopened, after renovation by Mr. J. H. Lee, of Lutterworth. A beautiful stained-glass window has been erected at the east end to the memory of the late Miss Wise, of Nottingham Park.

On Thursday week, at a meeting of the parishioners of St. Margaret's, Ipswich—the Rev. S. Garratt in the chair—it was resolved to proceed with the erection of a third church in the parish, a site for which has been given. The seats will be free and unappropriated.

The Rev. E. H. Steventon, B.D., late Vicar of All Saints', Paddington, has been presented with a Bible and a purse of £450, "by parishioners, members of the congregation, and other friends, in grateful remembrance of long and valued pastoral labours amongst them;" also with a handsome marble time-piece and a pair of vases by "the All Saints' Working Men's Committee and the working classes, as a token of their high appreciation of his unceasing efforts in the promotion of their spiritual and temporal welfare."

A meeting of the committee of the St. Paul's Completion Fund was held at the Chapter-House, on Tuesday afternoon, to consider the report of the executive committee, embodying recommendations as to the rearrangement of the organ and stalls for the choir and dome services. Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., said the recommendations of the committee were advisable on musical, architectural, and moral grounds. The musical consideration involved in the proposed rearrangement of the organ had been thoroughly discussed during the autumn by a committee of the highest authorities in church music. The architectural advantages of this plan were that Sir Christopher Wren's beautiful organ-case would be used, that the light frame-work screen proposed to be erected at the entrance of the choir would secure a good architectural vista, and slightly separate the choir from the dome. The adoption of the report, having been seconded in a few words from Lord John Manners, was carried unanimously. The Dean said the rearrangement of the organ and stalls would be proceeded with at Easter, and, if possible, would be completed by the end of the year.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

The Arnold Prize for the encouragement of the study of history, ancient and modern, has been awarded to Mr. Richard Smith, B.A., of Balliol.

Oriel has obtained an amendment of one of its ordinances, by which no Fellow will be bound to enter into holy orders except such as shall have been elected under an engagement to so within three years. An election of this kind is only to be made if there shall not be five Fellows of the college in holy orders.

The University mathematical scholarships have been awarded to W. J. Lewis, B.A., Oriel (senior Scholar), and J. W. Bussell, Balliol (junior Scholar). Proxime accessit to the junior scholarship, E. B. Elliot, Magdalen.

The Vinerian Law Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Edmund Robertson, Fellow of Corpus, Vinerian Scholar.

W. Goodchild, from Marlborough College, and G. W. Rundall, from Clifton College, have been elected Classical Scholars at New. Proxime accessit—H. A. Dalton, of Highgate School.

Mr. Henry Mitford Faber has been elected to the natural science demyship at Magdalen. Mr. Faber was a Commoner of the college, and had received his previous education at the college school.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Craven Scholarship has been awarded to R. D. Archer-Hind, Trinity; the Waddington to S. H. Butcher, Trinity; the Porson to T. G. Page, St. John's; the Browne to J. H. Pratt, Trinity.

The election of Bell Scholars and Abbott and Barnes Scholars takes place on the 24th, and the day before the list of honours in the Classical Tripos Examination will be published in the Senate House, at eight a.m.

The subject for the Seatonian Prize for English verse, open to all Masters of Arts of the University, is "Tyre." The exercises are to be sent in, with the usual precautions respecting the names of the candidates, on or before Sept. 29.

An animated discussion took place, on Thursday week, on the report of the theological examination syndicate. On part I of the report, which relates to the proceedings for B.D. and D.D. degrees, considerable difference of opinion was expressed. Some speakers objected to entailing upon candidates the expense of printing the dissertation, one speaker making the pertinent suggestion that when once the dissertation was in print a rejected candidate could appeal to the public against his rejection by the Professors. No doubt it would be awkward in the case of a dissertation rejected in consequence of its theological opinions. Others objected to the proposed examination, neither the length nor the scope of which is defined in the report; that it seems hard to expect that a gentleman well advanced in years shall come and subject himself to an examination of any length the professors choose to make it, and on any abstruse points which they may select from the whole range of theology. Other speakers desired to see metaphysics, psychology, moral sciences, and natural sciences added to the alternative subjects for dissertations. On part 2, which relates candidates for the "Special Theological Examination for B.A." from the incubus of an extra paper in some subject other than theology, no opposition was offered on principle. Various details of the proposed scheme were handled more or less unfavourably; but it was evident that this part of the report will pass with some small emendations. On the next day the report of the Natural Sciences Board was discussed. It met with opposition, and will probably be amended or opposed in the Senate.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending March 11:—

In London 2261 births and 1601 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 110, and the deaths 41 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the ten previous years. Zymotic diseases caused 415 deaths, including 194 from small-pox, 14 from measles, 54 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 67 from whooping-cough, 27 from fever (of which 5 were certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 15 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which in the two previous weeks had been 227 and 213, further declined to 194 last week. Eight fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles were returned.

During the week 5370 births and 3740 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; the aggregate mortality in the week was at the rate of 27 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 26 per 1000; Portsmouth, 15; Norwich, 26; Bristol, 24; Wolverhampton, 14; Birmingham, 24; Leicester, 29; Nottingham, 20; Liverpool, 41; Manchester, 27; Salford, 25; Bradford, 24; Leeds, 24; Sheffield, 20; Hull, 24; Sunderland, 26; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 21. The 292 deaths registered to smallpox in these towns showed a further decline of 20 upon recent weeks; 194 occurred in London, 89 in Liverpool, 3 in Hull, 2 each in Manchester and Sunderland, and 1 each in Portsmouth and Bristol. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 23 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 35 per 1000, and in Dublin 28.

General Lefroy, R.A., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Bermuda in succession to Sir Frederick Chapman, R.E.

Mr. Lefevre has been appointed Secretary to the Admiralty, in the place of Mr. Baxter; and Mr. Winterbotham, M.P. for Stroud, succeeds Mr. Lefevre as Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Prince Miasama, together with eleven noblemen, from Japan, arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday. Their visit to England has no political bearing, but is due to a desire to become conversant with our system of trade and commerce.

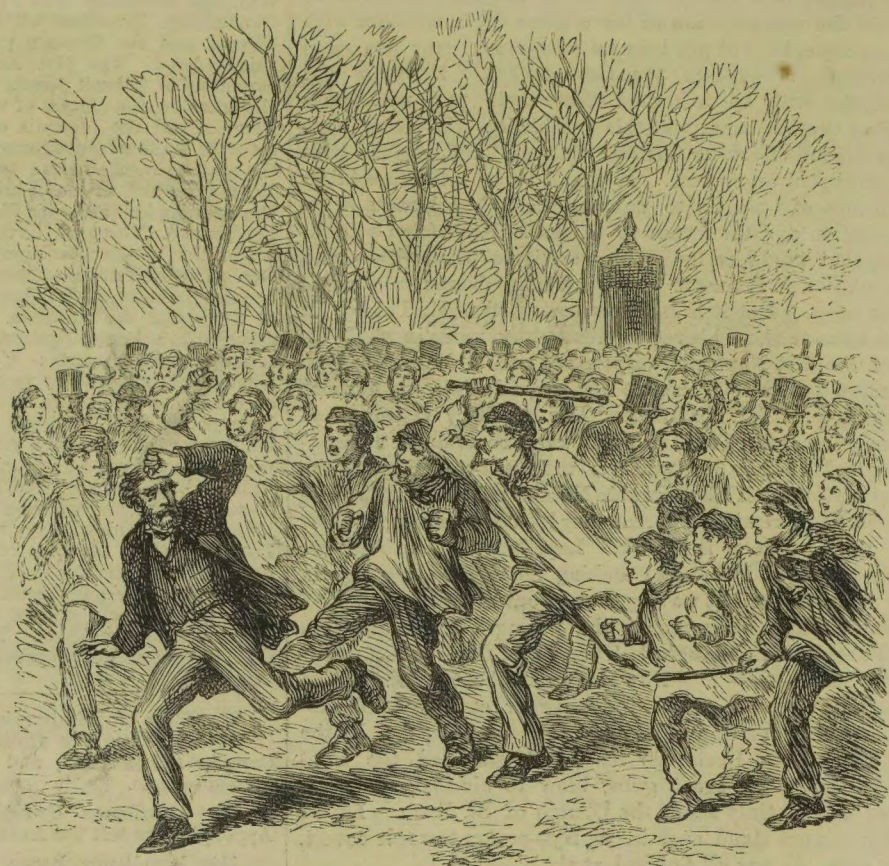
A review of the whole of the ships of the Royal Navy available to leave ports will, it is rumoured, be held in the course of the present summer, the ships to assemble at Spithead, and manœuvre along the Sussex coast.

The spring season at South Kensington was opened, on Wednesday, with a delightful and, for the time of year, marvellous flower show in the Horticultural Society's glass-house.

An alteration has been made in the date of departure from San Francisco of the next mail-packet for New Zealand, which, instead of leaving on April 15, will leave on April 8. The following are the days of dispatch from London:—March 14, 16, and 18.



AN OBJECT OF GREAT CURIOSITY, CHAMPS ELYSEES.



THE PENALTY OF SPEAKING TO A GERMAN SOLDIER.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

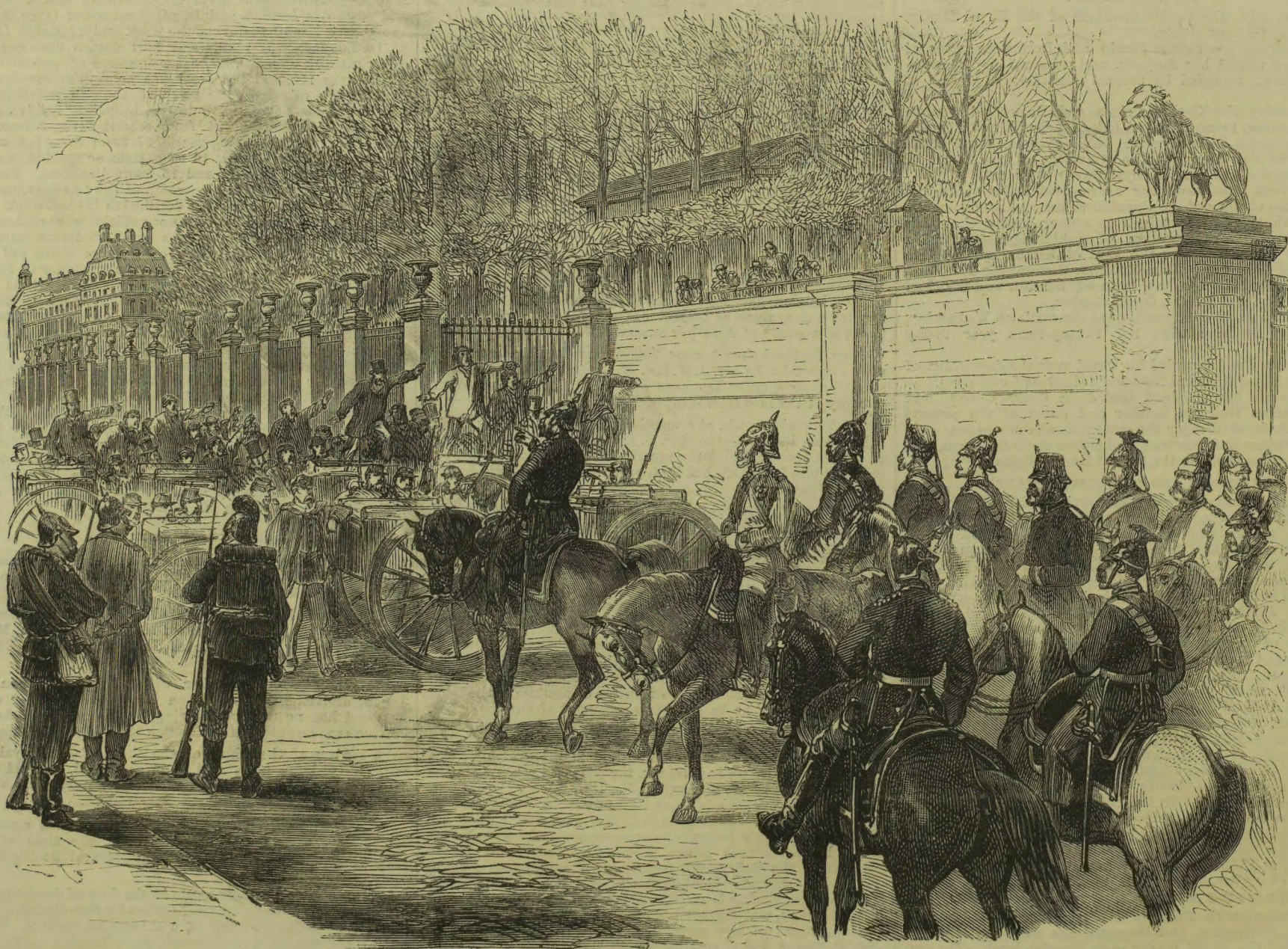
The aspects of that quarter of Paris, comprising the Champs Elysées and the Place de la Concorde, which was occupied by 30,000 German troops, from the Wednesday morning to the Friday morning, in the week before last, are represented by a series of illustrations; some were engraved for our last Number, and the remainder appear in this publication.

The approaches to the Place de la Concorde from the streets on its eastern side, which traverse the heart of Paris, as well as that from the southern quarter of Paris, by the bridge which crosses the Seine nearly opposite the Palais du Corps Législatif, and the northern outlets from the Place de la Concorde, beyond the line of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, were closed by barricades and double lines of French and Prussian sentries. Two of our illustrations show these barriers—one at the end of the Pont de la Concorde, the bridge just mentioned; the other at the corner of the Rue du Colisée; a third Engraving shows General Blumenthal, Chief

of the Staff to the Army of the Imperial Crown Prince of Prussia, halting with his companions at the entrance to the Rue de Rivoli. Here was a barricade, abutting on the Rue St. Florentin, roughly composed of artillery caissons or empty ammunition-waggon, ranged in two lines, transversely interlaced; the soldiers of the two hostile nations stood on guard, within ten or twelve paces of each other, on the opposite sides of this barricade. The French sentries were posted at intervals of three or four feet. They allowed quiet-looking foot passengers to go through singly, but no throng of numbers; and no horsemen or carriages were allowed to pass. The arrangements were similar at the near end of the Pont de la Concorde, on the Quai des Tuileries, at the entrances to the Rue Royale, and other streets leading into the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré. French soldiers of the Line, backed in some instances by gendarmes or by National Guards, occupied these points, and prevented any stray parties of Germans from going farther. At the same time, by the care and providence of General Vinoy, the military commander of Paris, a large force of troops

was placed in the Rue de la Paix, the Place Vendôme, and the Rue Castiglione, leading from the Boulevards to the neighbourhood of the Tuileries, in order to suppress any attempt of the Red Republican faction to renew the conflict. The streets, especially the Rue St. Honoré and Rue de Rivoli, were continually patrolled by cavalry during the two days while the Germans remained. The Place de la Concorde, with its obelisks, its veiled statues, personifying French provincial cities, and its fountains, which had now ceased to play, is the Trafalgar-square of Paris. It was thronged, after noon-time on the Wednesday, and all the next day, with Prussian and Bavarian soldiers lounging or strolling about, and sometimes dancing round the statue of Strasbourg; but they did not the slightest damage, and never offered to remove the crape from the faces of the statues. Many civilians, French people as well as foreigners, appeared in this place, but seldom ventured to enter into conversation with the Germans.

It was the same in the principal avenue of the Champs Elysées. The Bavarians were quartered here in the Palais



THE GERMANS IN PARIS: GENERAL BLUMENTHAL STOPPED AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE RUE DE RIVOLI.



THE GERMANS IN PARIS: BIVOUAC OF UHLANS IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.



BAVARIAN LANCERS ENCAMPED IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

de l'Industrie, and the Prussians in the Cirque Impériale. The spacious road was filled with commissariat waggons laden with provisions for the army of occupation, and with provender for its cavalry. German troopers had picketed their horses in long lines between the trees; battalions of infantry had taken off their knapsacks, piled arms, exchanged their pointed helmets for caps, and were cooking their dinners amongst the withered remains of exotic shrubs. Here one stumbled up against a battery of frowning artillery, there against an officer going his rounds. Strange vehicles, with wretched horses and harness, were conveying hither and thither strange-looking men with fair beards and porcelain pipes. Now and then one came across a group of officers sitting basking in the sun. At many of the doors of the houses were small, anxious crowds, and up the side streets might be seen soldiers on foot and on horseback looking for their lodgings with the deliberation peculiar to the German. Others were preparing, when night came, to bivouac in the open air. On the benches by the side of the road were seated some of the invaders, in groups of twos and threes, chatting and smoking their pipes, and ready to chaff any French man or woman who might be willing to converse. Soon they became centres of animated crowds; and whenever one saw forty or fifty crammed together in a circle, one might be sure that Hans or Fritz was the centre of it. Meantime, cavalry were scampering to and fro; the main body of the infantry had stacked their arms opposite the Palace of Industry, and were told off in small squads. The windows of the houses on each side of the road were closed. All the cafés were closed, and no person of the upper classes was to be seen. There were several quarrels between the Germans and the Parisians; more than one of the former were hustled and assaulted. Englishmen too, and even French persons, were ill-treated for speaking to the Germans. One of our Illustrations shows such a disgraceful incident. Some German soldiers asked their way from a young gentleman, who naturally replied with courtesy, and gave the required information. A few blouses were watching, and when the soldiers were at a safe distance they sprang on the unfortunate individual who had been so good-humoured as to answer the German inquiries. He was assailed with blows and knocked down. When he was on the ground a ruffian in a blue blouse deliberately leapt upon his body and trampled on him. It was a miracle that the poor fellow escaped with his life.

The show apartments in the Palace of the Tuileries, and the galleries of the Louvre, were visited, on the Thursday, by many thousands of the German soldiers, not carrying their arms, agreeably to a clause in the military convention signed at Versailles. These parties were escorted by armed detachments of the French National Guards. Their admission, however, provoked the anger of the Parisians to a dangerous pitch. The Rue de Rivoli was paraded, during several hours, by an agitated crowd, some pressing against the railings of the Tuileries gardens and the Louvre, staring at the Germans, hissing, howling, and otherwise insulting them. The gates were closed and strongly guarded. The Germans while by themselves in the gardens behaved soberly enough, only plucking a few laurel-leaves to wreath their heads with crowns of victory—or, rather, to stick in their helmets or in their forage-caps. This might as well have been spared. They replied to the insults of the crowd outside with a calm Teutonic grin. Their seeming indifference worked the people up to a frightful pitch of excitement, and a woman happening to throw a stone among the Germans, a riot broke out. The street was, however, promptly cleared by National Guards, the Bavarians were withdrawn under cover, and some heavy green tarpauling was stretched along the railing, so as to hide from the view of the people the odious presence of the enemy's soldiery. The day passed without a conflict; the German military bands played in the Place de la Concorde, where General Blumenthal, and General Kamecke, commanding the army of occupation, with other officers of high rank, rode up and down in the afternoon. The Imperial Crown Prince himself came there for a short time. The second night was also passed in quiet and safety.

On the Friday morning, to the great relief of all concerned, the German troops left Paris. Their advanced guard, indeed, marched out of the Champs Elysées after dark the evening before. They were loudly cheered by their comrades quartered in the buildings at the side of the main avenue, where their road was lighted with torches and candles, held in elegantly-shaped candelabra by the other Germans. It was at half-past six o'clock next morning that the army began to move out in regular order—cavalry and artillery taking up the advance—along the avenue of the Champs Elysées. On the side walk Prussian and Bavarian infantry were formed in close columns facing the roadway. The head of the column of Bavarian infantry commenced their march at the Rue de Morny, with band playing and colours flying, in column of subdivisions. At half-past eight the first men of the main body reached and passed through the Arc de Triomphe—not turning aside, as they had done on their entry, but marching straight under the arch, the obstructions having been removed. At the side of the column Lieutenant-General Schachmeyer, commanding the 11th Corps, and his staff were stationed—the General receiving and returning the salutes of the officers as they passed. Many of the men had evergreen twigs and leaves in their helmets; one Prussian regiment being to a man absolutely crowned with laurels. At nine o'clock the Bavarian artillery arrived, and defiled through the arch, followed by more Bavarian infantry and lancers, gay with their white and blue silk pennants. The regiments were all preceded by full bands, the battalions following by drums and fifes. In a few minutes the head of the column of Prussian infantry arrived, marching in column of sections. The morning hitherto had been foggy; but as these last reached the arch the sun burst forth in all his glory. The magnificent proportions of the arch seemed to impress the troops who passed under it; they all turned their heads upwards, and appeared to examine it intently, cheering loudly as the defile through it commenced. The tattered appearance of the colours, borne proudly by the colour-bearers in the centre of each battalion, attracted much attention, and was commented upon by the French spectators, of whom there were fewer than witnessed the entry. The Crown Prince of Prussia's dragoons came next, followed by more Prussian infantry, the 11th Regiment of the Jägers of the Guard, Prussian artillery, and more infantry, some dragoons bringing up the rear. The last of the army of occupation had reached and passed the Arc de Triomphe before ten o'clock, and in another half hour they were all outside the circuit of the fortifications of Paris.

We present two more Illustrations of scenes in the city of Bordeaux while the French National Assembly was sitting there. One is a view of the Place de la Comédie, in front of the Grand Théâtre, where the sittings of that Assembly were held; the other shows the street crowded in the evening with a restless and uneasy multitude of politicians, gossips, news-mongers, and unemployed fighting men, who may be supposed anxiously waiting for the announcement of peace or renewed war.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

NUTRITION OF ANIMAL TISSUES.

Professor M. Foster, in his eighth lecture, given on Tuesday, the 7th inst., resumed the consideration of the production of energy or heat and waste, by the muscles out of the blood supplied to them. The brain and the nervous system, he said, are more dependent on nutrition than the muscular system, since they die immediately after the supply of blood is cut off in warm-blooded animals, and while the mechanical force of the muscle leaves the body, the vibrations and pulses of the molecules of the nerves do not quit the body, but are transmuted into heat. If the animal body were a machine, whose work was regular, being also regularly fed, nothing more would be required than simply digestive organs, blood, oxygen, waste, muscle, and nerve; but, since the work is irregular—sometimes much, little, or none—and the food also is supplied at intervals, there is need of a system for accommodation, which is supplied by certain compensating organs, such as the liver. In regard to the formation of fat in the adipose tissues, Dr Foster said that its production did not depend altogether upon the food consisting of fat or starch, since it is formed in the absence of all fatty food, and is in no case the same as the fat of the food. Suet, lard, wax, and cod-liver oil are formed out of exactly the same food; and Sabotin found that a dog produced exactly the same fat from whatever food he ate. Protoplasm, which we only know in a dead and changed state, Dr Foster considers to consist of the compounds proteid, protagon, and amyloid, since, when treated by disruptive agents, it tends to split up into them. In conclusion, he commented on the double process of destruction and reconstruction going on in the work of nutrition, whereby it adapts itself to the idiosyncrasy and individuality of every part of the body. Every particle of food, in becoming a molecule of muscle or of blood, satisfies not merely certain general chemical and physical necessities, but also certain special necessities; so that the particle of food helps to a form a muscle of a certain size and shape; and that muscle, with other parts fed in like manner, helps to form a body with features and qualities characteristic of the class, genus, species, race, family, and individual.

Professor Foster began his ninth lecture, on Tuesday last, with a brief summary of the results arrived at during his course, proving the wonderful correlation observable in the nutrition of the active and passive tissues of the animal body; the muscles discharge into the blood carbonic acid compounds, which form the basis of the fatty tissues; while these give back to the blood the ammonia compounds, the food of the muscles, and thus an equilibrium is maintained. The Professor suggested that in the nutrition of the muscle the fibres might be slowly replaced by molecular substitution, as if a house were gradually rebuilt, brick for brick. He then proceeded to consider the theories respecting food, saying that in regard to an animal of a given bulk, weight, and composition, we should inquire—1, what kind of food, and how much, would be required to keep him just as he is; 2, what he would need for working either his muscular or nervous system; and, 3, what he would require for increase, in either fat or flesh, at the least expense. Very careful experiments have been made to ascertain the actual amount of food taken, and its expenditure, in energy or work, heat and waste. Very much of our food is required for the maintenance of the temperature of our bodies, to replace the heat given off in respiration, evaporation, and radiation; and the energy of the nervous system leaves the body as heat. The results of certain experiments demonstrate the incorrectness of Liebig's theory, that in nutrition the proteids (such as albumen, gluten, and casein) go direct to build up the proteid structures (such as muscle), since this has been effected by diet not containing proteids, but only compounds derived from them. Yet these proteids are essentially necessary, every diet contains them, and if they are cut off the animal dies. The various phenomena of nutrition abound in mysteries, which render dogmatism almost impossible.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY.

Professor Odling, in his eighth lecture, given on Thursday, the 9th inst., continued his account of Davy's profound researches into the phenomena of the voltaic battery, whereby he not only concluded that the oxidation or chemical alteration of the zinc is the source of the power manifested, but also demonstrated the analogy existing between the generating and decomposing cell, in that, throughout the system, there are in each cell two plates of metal, one of which is undergoing oxidation and is alternate with the other, hydrogen being given off from the non-oxidising plate in the decomposing cell. The action of the battery being checked by the evolution of hydrogen round the plate of metal led to Davy's suggestion of introducing into the cell a liquid such as perchloride of iron or nitric acid, in order to absorb the hydrogen, which is the principle of the celebrated batteries of Grove and Daniell, the forms of which were explained and illustrated by Professor Odling. The relationship of the decomposing and generating cell was also well shown in the arrangements of Becquerel and Golding Bird, for the electrolysis of metallic salts; and these researches, together with those of Jacobi and Smee, led eventually to the great application of the principle in electrotyping and electroplating. Professor Odling then, by the help of diagrams and experiments, explained the similarity of the action going on in a single voltaic cell and in a series of cells constituting a battery. In conclusion he referred to Davy's Bakerian lecture on the Chemical Agencies of Electricity, for which he was awarded the Napoleon prize of the Institute of France, and in which he enunciated the electro-chemical theory, or the electric theory of all chemical combinations so elaborately developed by Berzelius, which for thirty years was very generally accepted, although proved to be inadequate to explain all the phenomena.

OCEANIC CURRENTS.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., Registrar of the University of London, at the evening meeting on Friday, the 10th, gave an account of some of the results obtained during his deep-sea researches in last autumn in the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean in H.M. ship Porcupine. He began by describing the geographical and physical peculiarities of the Mediterranean, alluding to its isolation, and the excessive evaporation from its surface, due to the power of the sun and the hot winds of Africa, whereby its level would be progressively reduced if it were not maintained by the Gibraltar current, an in-flow from the Atlantic. As the water which enters through the strait brings its own salt with it, it has been suggested that there must be a progressive increase in the density of the water of the Mediterranean till it becomes saturated, like the Dead Sea, and that, although the surface water shows no such excess, even now salt must be depositing at the bottom. Although there is a ridge separating the deep basins of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, Captain Maury suggested that this saturation was prevented by an outflow or under-current, and referred to

numerous cases in which a deep current is brought up by the conformation of the bottom to comparatively near the surface. This was the subject of the investigations of Dr. Carpenter and his colleagues; and the results of their numerous soundings and other experiments in regard to the temperature and densities of the water in various parts of the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic, are set forth in tables printed in the report of the expedition published by the Royal Society in the latest number of its *Proceedings* (No. 125). According to Dr. Carpenter, the solar heat acting upon the surface of the Mediterranean causes an enormous amount of evaporation, whereby the water, which if it were fresh would become much lighter by expansion through heat, on the contrary, becomes much heavier by the concentration of its saline matters, and thus sinks vertically, carrying with it a great amount of heat; therefore the combined action of gravity and temperature sets up an under-current flowing into the Atlantic. There thus exists simultaneously the heated water at the surface and a huge mass of warm water overlying the very cold water at the bottom. In corroboration of his views, Dr. Carpenter referred to the evidence of the existence of a similar under-current in the Baltic, which brings back into it the waters of the North Sea, thus maintaining its level. He also exhibited the vertical circulation in water by two coloured liquids in a glass trough filled with salt water, heated at one end by a hot bar and made cold by ice at the other. A blue liquid poured in at the cold or polar end sank to the bottom, travelled slowly on till it reached the heated or equatorial end, and then rose to the surface; and a red liquid poured in at the heated end travelled along the surface to the cold end, then sank, and followed the course previously taken by the blue liquid. Dr. Carpenter therefore concludes that by their explorations they have obtained a new set of data, which establish the doctrine of a general oceanic vertical circulation, dependent only upon differences of temperature, and he thinks that there is a strong probability that the quantity of heat conveyed by the Gulf Stream, and therefore its influence over European climates, has been greatly over-estimated. In conclusion, he referred to some fine sponges and shells obtained at great depths in the Atlantic; and he suggested that the paucity of animal life in the deep Mediterranean Sea was due to its muddiness, occasioned by its holding in suspension very finely divided particles of sand and other matters poured into it by the Rhone, Nile, and other rivers. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL CHARACTER OF THE AGE.

Mr. Henry O'Neil, A.R.A., on Saturday last, began a course of four lectures on the Spirit of the Age, which he defined as the embodiment of its social and intellectual tendencies, and which he proposed to treat more especially as relating to art. Our age he characterised as wanting in individuality, earnestness, and single-mindedness. In a high sense, he said, it cannot be termed either a literary, musical, or artistic age. In the desire to popularise art, quantity has been produced rather than quality, and no great genius has been produced. Poverty of work has made this a puffing age, very forward and full of self-assertion; and living from hand to mouth, socially and intellectually, has produced an instability detrimental to real progress. This is also, above all, a fussy age; every man wishing to have a finger in every pie, and doing this surreptitiously through cowardice; and thus the restless creature termed "public opinion" torments all classes, from our rulers downwards, disturbing them in executing their appointed work; and even art, like a shuttlecock, is banded about and can find no ground of vantage. This evil springs from the pressure of public criticism, which, as the many trust it, the few feel it prudent to obey. These shortcomings proceed from a want of proper self-reliance, which makes us the slaves of expedience, and not the apostles of freedom. The condition of art depends entirely upon the purity of taste, which Mr. O'Neil defined as "the appreciation of what is really true and beautiful," a fixed and unvarying standard for all time. He opposed the notion that art is the mere slave of luxury, and affirmed, on the contrary, that the love of art is a desire of the mind which, equally with the body, requires food to prolong its health and strength. The love of novelty and the insatiate craving for amusement is another characteristic of our times, and this is manifested in the enormous amount of ephemeral novels produced, and the great number of pictures displayed in our annual exhibitions, of which few attain but a short-lived reputation. The prosperity of artists is no more an evidence of the progress of art than is individual fortune a proof of national wealth; and the desire to acquire a fortune rapidly necessitates quickness of execution rather than loftiness of aim.

Professor J. Clerk Maxwell will give a discourse on colour on Friday evening, March 24.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

On Tuesday the Duke of Northumberland presided at the annual general meeting of the supporters of the Life-Boat Institution, held in the London Tavern.

Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary to the institution, read the annual report. It stated that a considerable diminution had occurred in the contributions of the year. The committee, however, felt sure that that fact was to be accounted for by the urgent demand for aid to the numberless victims of the fearful struggle between two neighbouring nations on the continent of Europe. Since the last report fourteen new life-boats had been provided, making 228 life-boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. These had rescued 513 persons from shipwrecks, nearly all of whom had been saved under circumstances which would have precluded their rescue by any ordinary description of boat; and twenty-one ships had been saved from destruction. The number of lives lost by shipwrecks on our coasts during the year was stated to be 791. In addition to the 513 lives and 21 vessels saved exclusively by the life-boats, 271 lives were rescued last year by fishing-boats and other means on the coasts and outlying banks of the United Kingdom. For these services the institution had granted as rewards eleven silver medals, fourteen votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £2394 in cash. The amount of receipts during the year 1870 had been £25,711, and of that sum £4280 were special gifts to defray the cost of ten life-boats. The expenditure of the society amounted to £28,747.

The report having been moved and unanimously adopted, resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the institution were proposed and seconded by the Earl of Devon; Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.; the Earl of Courtown, the Admiral of the Fleet (Sir George Sartorius); Earl Percy, M.P.; Lord Garlies; Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart., M.P.; Admiral Evans; Thomas Chapman, Esq.; the Rev. E. Hewlett, M.A.; and Sir Edward Perrott, Bart.

Lord Redesdale has contributed £2000 to the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The characteristics of the debate on the Army Regulation Bill were varied, perhaps, but sustained vigour was hardly one of them. Not to speak of profanity, the first night's discussion was dull, and it seemed as if no one but the military members took any interest in it, and they may have taken it as a compliment that the civilian element was absent. The start made by Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay was not spirited, and, though he was palpably full of his subject, his power of evolvment was not great and his mode of doing his speech may be described by the word soldier-like, which, as conventionally applied to rhetoric, does not imply much. No doubt Colonel White, who had boldly gone into opposition to the Government on the question of purchase, in a certain sense personified that class of officers who in ordinary life apparently "languid swells," when the "blast of war blows in their ears" gather themselves up and are ready to do anything and dare all; for, treating the debate as a battle in which he was to do his devoir, he was vigorous, decided, and showed readiness of resource, the possession of which his usual abstracted manner does not indicate. Then there was the other Colonel Lindsay, who has a "Yeo-heave-ch!" way of speaking, which is impressive in the wrong way, who took on himself the task—literally the task—of following Mr. Davison, the new Judge Advocate-General, who broke ground as a Minister, in a speech which was keen and pointed when points were to be made, and glancing when difficulties were to be avoided; and, though altogether without pretension, probably seemed to the judicious to be apt and appropriate to the moment, which was one when a thin House and the absence of the most influential members would have caused an oration to have been thrown away. Somehow, it may have been thought, by the expression of Mr. Gladstone's countenance, that he was not satisfied with his new colleague's performance, which was, perhaps, not massive enough, and most likely not of sufficient length for him. Space and verge enough were given to the young *militaires* to disport themselves, and Mr. Frederick Stanley availed himself amply of the occasion. Undoubtedly, his speech was in the nature of a surprise; for nothing overt in his Parliamentary and official career has hitherto induced to a belief that he was very deeply impressed with any subject, or that he had—to use a word which to him would be all-expressive—so much "stay" in him as to be able to speak for nearly an hour and to deal with a question with a care, and an exhaustiveness, and a certain practicality which constantly suggested recollections of his elder brother's (the present Lord Derby) way and manner, which in neither instance have one particle of the animation or the fire of their eloquent father. When Major Arbutnot appeared at the table to take the oath and his seat, surprise was evinced that a gentleman so minute in person and so youthful-looking in appearance could be a Major in the Army and Captain of a troop of Horse Artillery, and when he rose to participate in this debate there was an obvious suggestion that he was, to all seeming, a living reply to arguments which had been freely used against promotion by seniority, and illustrated by the circumstance that officers of artillery were middle aged and something more, when they were only Lieutenants low down on the lists. Possibly Major Arbutnot may have fallen on that good time, during the Crimean War, when promotion by seniority was not exactly slow in his corps; while unquestionably time has dealt gently with him. As to his Parliamentary deliverance, it suggested the idea of as mild a man as ever carried a troop of flying artillery into action. There was on that same night another début of a military member, and one in considerable contrast to that of the new member for Hereford, for Captain Talbot seemed entirely unembarrassed by any of the Parliamentary diffidence usually attributed to neophytes at the moment of their launching. He was easy, assured, decisive, but yet not what could be called free; for he was polite and at the proper times showed that deference for the House which was becoming in one in his then position; and, on the whole, it may be said that, though he is a Captain of Life Guards, he did not on this occasion display any of those characteristics which are often sarcastically attributed to the "heavies."

It is undeniable that on the occasion of resuming the adjourned debate Lord Elcho drew. He was at least vigorous and uncompromising; and his assaults on everything and on all and sundry might be compared to the circular fire of a turret ship-of-war. Here and there was an infusion of humour, such strength as it had, diluted by the intense consciousness with which it was produced; and in the aggregate the evident intention of proving that Great Britain was the happy possessor of an Army which was a delusion and a sham, was laboriously worked out, while the manner was essentially that which is indicated in the familiar phrase, "I am Sir Oracle." When out of office, and rather prominent as an Army reformer, Captain Vivian was notable for some capability for criticism, and a voluble mode of expressing himself; but when the other night he took on himself the duty of following Lord Elcho, he came out surprisingly. Nothing could have been more ready, spirited, and pointed than his strictures on the rotund assumptions of that noble Lord; and all matter which may have been prepared was so used that it seemed as if evoked by the necessity of the moment, and, in short, the best praise that can be given to his speech is to say that it was, essentially and completely, a reply to that which preceded it. In the introduction by Mr. Muntz and Mr. Rylands of what is contemptuously called by the military members the civilian element, a good deal of relief was given to the tone of the discussion, and not the less because they by no means committed themselves to that abolition of purchase in the Army, pure and simple, which has been presumed to be the sop which the Ministry has cast to Radical members in ordinary to induce them to swallow the enlarged Army Estimates. The feature of one evening was, however, the first appearance of Sir Henry Storks. It is probable that the prevailing feeling was that not much was to be expected of him; that he would be sensible and technically correct, and nothing more; but he far exceeded the estimate formed of him. Only a few days, as it were, in the House, and therefore without any opportunity of gaining a knowledge of its ways, which are peculiar, he seemed to have acquired the right tone, as if by intuition, and no one unacquainted with his Parliamentary antecedents would have supposed that he was in every sense a novice. As might have been expected, being necessarily an advocate of the Government scheme, in the connection of which he must have had a very large share, he was armed at all points with arguments in its favour; while there was a bold rhetorical stroke in his putting forth his own case as an illustration of the evil effects of the purchase system. There was good taste as well as good feeling in the way in which, after he had spoken the utter condemnation as a system of the army of the past, he paid high tribute to its great services; nevertheless in this, his concluding remark, he verged upon eloquence. No doubt the speech was carefully prepared, but that does not necessarily detract from its success, which was unequivocal; and it may be taken that Sir Henry Storks will, in more senses than was expected, prove a pillar of strength to Mr. Cardwell in the House.

NEW BOOKS.

It is scarcely possible even to imagine the feelings of a genuine Oriental who, having arrived at the Charing-cross terminus during the hours when most Christians are asleep, or, at any rate, in bed, sees no face more friendly than that of a gesticulating cabman, with upraised, threatening whip, hears no intelligible word of greeting, and finds nothing more cheering than a few written words stating that his coming has been notified, his appearance described, and his person recommended to—the managers of the Charing-cross hotel. Naturally he sits awhile bewildered in a room on the ground floor until he has become sufficiently collected to engage a suite of apartments. They are on the third floor; and, when he expresses a wish to be conducted to them, he is not a little astonished, and is even more alarmed, at being thrust into a "dark little cell." As he waits, expecting the executioner, the little cell begins to move; and his heart, keeping time with the ascending motion, rises up, up, up into his mouth. But soon, by the stoppage of the "lift," his fainting spirits are revived; and, by his immediate release, his mind is almost entirely set at rest. Nevertheless, he falls a prey to certain misgivings as he observes the mysterious behaviour of "the people in the upper stories," who, "by simply talking through a tube," can summon spirits (and water), and whatever and whomsoever they want, from the vasty deep of the lower regions. To us such matters are so familiar as to create no sort of surprise; but the effect produced by them upon one of our fellow-subjects, fresh from the land where the Ganges is more sacred than the Thames, may not be imagined. It must be worth while, then, to read a book called *A Pilgrimage to the Caaba and Charing Cross*, by Hafiz Ahmed Hassan (W. H. Allen and Co.), in which there is an account of many matters possessing more than transient interest. The author commences with a brief record of his early history; proceeds to give his version of "a tragedy and its results;" tells the tale of his experiences during a pilgrimage from Bombay to Jedda, from Jedda to Mecca, from Mecca to Medina, from Medina back to Jedda, and from Jedda to England. He sets forth his views of England; he makes a "comparison between female education in England and India;" he passes some remarks upon "English manners at home and abroad;" and he has his say about other things, including our administration of justice. His book, however, is really an appeal made to Englishmen on behalf of his master, the Nawab of Tonk, under whom he "held the office of Dustoor-ool Moolk, as it is called, answering in a small way to the office here styled the Chancellor of the Exchequer." Into the rights and wrongs of the business which ended in the deposition of the Nawab, the imprisonment of his Minister, and other measures strongly condemned by our author, this is not the place to enter. It is sufficient to have pointed out where the curious, the anxious, or the philanthropic may see one side of the picture painted in pretty vivid colours.

It is a far throw from Tonk to the Alps; but the mention of pilgrimages not unnaturally turns one's attention to the land whither the English pilgrim, or tourist, is most fain to direct his steps. And touching that region there has been lately published a very readable and even instructive book, entitled *The Playground of Europe*, by Leslie Stephen (Longmans). The author, late president of the Alpine Club, writes with undeniable authority; and it is probably a grim humour, apparent in many parts of his work, which prompted him to adopt the title he has chosen rather than another, which many people might consider more appropriate, and which would be expressed in some such words as "The Break-Neck-Ground of Englishmen." The volume is, for the most part—allowance being made for additions and alterations—a collection of "articles which have appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, in the publications of the Alpine Club, and in the *Cornhill Magazine*." There is an essay on "the love of mountain scenery," regarded through the spectacles of "the old school" and of "the new school;" there is a chapter devoted to "peaks," and especially "the Schreckhorn" and "the Rothhorn;" there is a chapter dedicated to "passes," and particularly "the Eiger-Joch," "the Jungfrau-Joch," and "the Viesscher-Joch;" there is a chapter intitled "by-ways," and dealing with "the Baths of Santa Catarina," "the peaks of Primiero," and "the Eastern Carpathians;" and there is a chapter headed "mountaineering," and subdivided into "the regrets of a mountaineer" and "the dangers of mountaineering." Of illustrations there are four, all good and graphic, and representing, respectively, "the ascent of the Rothhorn," "the valley of Lauterbrunnen," "the Eiger-Joch," and "the Castle of La Pietra." To the author's brother-climbers the book will recommend itself; but it may be well worth perusal for all who ever had, who now have, or who are likely some day to have some intention of an exhilarating crawl across an Alpine glacier.

The late Sir Thomas Wyse, during thirteen years British Minister at Athens, where he died, was in the habit of keeping journals of his occasional tours in Greece, one of which, describing a visit to the Peloponnesus, was published in 1865. Miss Wyse, his niece, has now collected the journals of his tours in Boeotia, in the island of Euboea, and in the neighbourhood of Delphi; to which Dean Stanley has added three letters of his own, relating his visits to Thebes and Delphi in company with Sir Thomas. The whole, with Miss Wyse's introduction, forms a volume published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, entitled *Impressions of Greece*, which abounds in curious and suggestive observations. The battle-fields of Marathon and Charonea, the site of ancient Thebes, the mountain scenery of Helicon, Cithæron, and Parnassus, with all their classic and poetic associations, are viewed by the scholar in a spirit worthy of their fame; while the experienced politician and man of the world takes note of the social condition of the modern Greek kingdom, the habits of its people, the administration of Government, the schools, the clergy, the convents, the state of agriculture, and the unsafe travelling on the public roads. Miss Wyse herself, in the second part of her introduction to her uncle's journal, gives us a number of characteristic anecdotes of the state of society in Greece fifteen or twenty years ago; the doings of wild Klephts and Palikars, the behaviour of fierce Theodore Grivas, and of the eccentric Duchess de Plaisance; the kidnapping of Mlle. Boudouris, the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Leeyes, and other incidents, which she learned or witnessed in her residence at Athens. The feelings excited in the minds of Englishmen by the late atrocious deed of those brigands, to whose cowardly ferocity Mr. Herbert, Mr. Vyner, and Mr. Lloyd fell victims, in a district visited by Sir Thomas Wyse, have not yet subsided; and some light upon the subject may be got from this volume.

The airy and lightly scornful humour of Mr. Matthew Arnold has found expression in a little book which he calls *Friendship's Garland* (published by Smith, Elder, and Co.), being "the conversations, letters, and opinions of the late Arminius, Baron von Thunder-ten-Tronckh." Most of these have appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* since the beginning of the war last July. Some readers became rather tired of the sharp talk of our Prussian censor, whom Mr. Arnold had invented for the office of correcting English Philistinism.

especially of putting to silence "the young lions of the *Daily Telegraph*," and exposing the inconsistencies of the *Times*. If there be any who want to go through it again, hoping "to get Geist" by this process, or liking the flavour of thin ironical satire which Mr. Arnold imparts to his comments on our social life and on the common notions of public policy, this dainty white-covered volume is at their service. Herr von Thunder-ten-Tronckh, it seems, was killed in an outpost skirmish, about the end of November, between Versailles and Paris. Peace be with him!

The second volume of *The Life and Times of John Wesley*, by the Rev. L. Tyerman (Hodder and Stoughton), has long been in hand. The period of time embraced in this volume ranges from 1748 to 1767. Wesley was, at the commencement of this range, forty-five, and at the end, of course, sixty-four. The interest attaching to the history of his life during those nineteen years is extraordinary; his energy, his perils, his hopes, his failures, his successes, his loves, his unfortunate marriage, his correspondence, his various publications, his separation from the Church, and the general fortunes of Methodism are a theme over which those who do not, as well as those who do, admire the character and achievements of Wesley cannot fail to ponder with all the mingled feelings of which human nature is capable. One of the most singular episodes in the biography is the story of the relations which existed between him and Grace Murray, the hesitating widow, who was prompted by enthusiasm or ambition to marry Wesley, and by ordinary love to accept John Bennet.

A bulky volume, of handsome appearance, is entitled *Noble Thoughts in Noble Language*, edited by Henry Southgate (Ward, Lock, and Tyler), which is declared to be "a collection of wise and virtuous utterances, in prose and verse, from the writings of the known great and the great unknown." The compilation is arranged in alphabetical order, and contains much that is good; with an index of authors, whose names can thus be easily glanced through, and from whose works a reader can make his choice.

In a short treatise of practical human physiology and sanitary knowledge, *Thoughts on Health and Some of Its Conditions* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), Mr. James Hinton, the author of two previous books on kindred themes, "Life in Nature," and "Man and his Dwelling-place," discourses both wisely and agreeably; this volume consists of essays which have appeared in the *Cornhill*, with some additions. Food, the manner and measure of taking it, the processes of digestion and nutrition, the structure and functions of the nerves and the brain, the definition of health, and some remarks on nursing the sick, regarded as a profession for women, occupy three quarters of the book. The rest is devoted to philosophical comments, tinged with spiritual faith and feeling, upon several topics of recent scientific discussion; the convertibility of physical forces, and the process of bone formation, being treated with special meditations. The author's reflections are consolatory to those whose minds have been disturbed by the needless and groundless apprehension of injury to religion from the advance of physical science. *Essays Selected from Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews*, by Professor Huxley (Macmillan and Co.), is a cheap sample of the larger collection already published; but nearly all its contents have before appeared in the *Fortnightly* or *Macmillan's Magazine*. They are his lecture on the importance of improving natural knowledge, one of a series by different persons at the Royal Institution, delivered about fourteen years since; "A Liberal Education, and Where to Find It," which was the opening address to the South London Working Men's College; an after-dinner speech on scientific learning, at the banquet of the Liverpool Philomathic Society; the Edinburgh Sunday evening lecture "On the Physical Basis of Life;" and two papers on the scientific value of "Positivism," and on the philosophical method of Descartes, which attracted much notice. Along with these publications, we may notice the reprint (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston) of an address on *Mechanism in Thought and Morals* by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the clever American talker and writer, whose pleasant "Autocrat" and "Professor at the Breakfast-Table" (published here by Hotten) have both amused and edified many readers in Great Britain. His conversation, though too discursive and fanciful, is a piquant mixture of wit and something like wisdom, playfully humorous and sincerely benevolent, with a smack of audacity that has a stimulating effect on the mind. In *Lilliput Lectures*, by the author of "Lilliput Levee" (Strahan and Co.), we have a series of familiar explanations, to be given by parents or teachers in simple talk with children, of some of the largest, highest, and deepest subjects of general speculation—the world, cities, trade, art, money, government, the sky, religion, science, the family, morality, and virtue. The ideas put forth in this manner are, in the main, sound and wholesome; and not above the comprehension of a child.

Among the new books to be acknowledged, some of which claim an examination and description, are "The Land of Lorne," by Robert Buchanan (two volumes, Chapman and Hall); "Journal of the Siege of Paris," by the Hon. Captain Bingham (Smith, Elder, and Co.); "One of Two," by Ilain Friswell (three volumes, Sampson Low and Marston); "Pau and the Pyrenæes," by Count Henry Russell (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Sketches of Life, Scenery, and Sport in Norway," by the Rev. M. L. Barnard (Field Library, Horace Cox); "Reasons for Returning to the Church of England" (Strahan and Co.); "Off to Sea," by W. H. G. Kingston (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin); "The Mutual Scourges, or France and Her Neighbours," an historical drama, by T. Brigstocke (Longmans); "Manual of the Science of Colour," by W. Benson, architect, (Chapman and Hall); "Routledge's Shakespeare," edited by Howard Staunton, illustrated by John Gilbert; "An Elementary Handbook of Physics," by W. Rossiter (W. Blackwood and Sons); "The Marquis of Lorne and the Clan Campbell" (J. Hogg); "The House of Argyll and the Collateral Branches of the Clan Campbell" (J. Tweed, Glasgow; Houlston and Son). We shall probably find occasion next week to refer to those which help to illustrate the approaching Royal marriage.

The Chester City Council has decided against the formation of a school board. It was stated that, so far as the city was concerned, the only valuable portions of the Education Act were the compulsory clauses, there being ample school accommodation.

With the approaching close of the financial year, more than the ordinary interest is attached to the weekly returns issued from the Treasury. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget speech, estimated the receipts at £67,634,000. Up to Saturday last, when the financial year had three weeks longer to run, £64,194,104 had been received. The Customs receipts are within £400,000 of the estimate, the Excise within £600,000, and Stamps are within £150,000. The expenditure has been £62,999,054, or more than a million sterling under the income. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £6,014,255.



THE GERMANS IN PARIS: GENERAL BLUMENTHAL AND STAFF IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

“NOTHING IN THE PAPERS.”

Apart from the theological question, into which, of course, I do not venture here, the discussion in the House of Lords, on Monday night, about the Athanasian Creed, had some noticeable points. Let me premise that the various trades concerned in producing copies of the Prayer-Book, trades which have been cast into a state of stagnation by the delay in authorising the revised tables of lessons, are to be congratulated on the introduction of the bill which will settle what is to be printed for the future guidance of the clergy. The handsome typography and costly bindings will soon again occupy the artists to whom such work appertains. The Lord Chancellor explained that the lessons from the Apocrypha are reduced from 132 to forty-four, which are taken chiefly from Ecclesiastical and Wisdom. Portions of other books which have hitherto been altogether omitted are inserted, and portions which are not considered edifying to a congregation are excluded. It is probable that very safe and sound judgment has been used in regard to these matters. But the difficulty in regard to the Athanasian Creed has by no means been got over, and the debate on this was interesting. Lord Shaftesbury was for retaining it in the book, but not making the reading compulsory. But this seems exceedingly objectionable, for it would hand over power and responsibility to the clergyman who might happen to read the service on a given day. Lord Stanhope only recognised the difficulty, but did not think that such a creed would survive long. The Bishop of London believed that there were thousands who would not part from that creed without regret and even indignation. This brought up Earl Grey, who denounced it, saying that he never heard it without a feeling of horror, and that it was the barbarous production of a barbarous age. Earl Beauchamp thought that it was a source of comfort to thousands, and that it was not necessary to put an exaggerated interpretation upon it. The Bishop of Chichester said that it ought not to be used without due interpretation by the clergy. Earl Granville, as representing the “man of the world,” said that the Government would have dealt with the subject had there been any reasonable unanimity among the Commissioners who had been considering it. Lastly, it is worth note that the general opinion of the Lords was taken by Earl Granville to be that there ought to be no recognition of Convocation in the bill. This hint from one of the Estates of the Realm to the spiritual Parliament noticed will be read with great but different interest by thousands.

The above paragraph being devoted to the Church of England, let the next be assigned to Dissent, though the topic which has cropped up is not a doctrinal one. It seems that the old Welsh harp is coming into great favour again. The indefatigable Mr. Brinley Richards proclaims its value, and distinguished patrons of Welsh music now insist upon its being made a feature in all arrangements for Cambrian festivals. Lord Dudley signified, at the charity festival on St. David's Day, that he hoped that, without exaggeration, the instrument would be assigned its due prominence. But what has this to do with Dissent? will naturally be asked. Much, every way. Especially in that it has been supposed that the great Welsh charity was a Church-of-England affair. But it is now revealed that the old harp and Dissent are both to be regarded as features of the institution. The majority of the children it succours are the offspring of Nonconformists. The company who meet on the day of St. David are a good deal afflicted, it seems, by the dulness of the speeches, and desire “heartily and stirring addresses” from Nonconformist divines. Whether these are to take the form of dark sayings on the old Welsh harp is not stated; but it is a curious coincidence—one which would have pleased Mr. Taper and Mr. Tadpole—that the Welsh “cry” should be “Old music and new lights.”

One could wish for a little more dignity in the French Parliament. When all allowance is made for the exceptional situation (and the utmost allowance ought to be made), there is left to Europe the right to expect that those who appeal so energetically to her public opinion should have some sense of self-respect. What, however, is to be said for an Assembly that is stirred into frenzy by the mere fact that three or four gallant adherents of the Emperor Napoleon ventured to contend that he was not responsible for all the misfortunes of France; that he could not make skilful Generals; and that he could not prevent raw soldiers from running away before disciplined troops. M. Conti had not much more than this to say, yet ere he could say half of it the Assembly “storned, roared, shook fists.” Twenty-five deputies were counted on their legs at once, “some foaming at the mouth with rage, while others helped the confusion by screeching and screaming at the top of their voices, and calling M. Conti and the ex-Emperor by all the names which French vehemence has so ready at hand.” These are the gentlemen who are afraid lest their calm wisdom should be disturbed by the clamour of the *canaille* at Paris, and therefore dislike the plan of the brave M. Thiers for a session at Versailles; they desired to be as far off as Fontainebleau. But were it only the rank and file that thus conduct themselves, and if we could look to men of intellect to set a better example, things would not be so bad. No one will deny M. Victor Hugo's claim to greatness—his romances, his dramas, his poetry are all of the highest class known to modern France. Yet he, an old man, has no more self-restraint than the most ignorant young “seller of bullocks” in the Chamber; and, because his language was disapproved of, he rushed to the reporters' desk and wrote out a resignation of his seat. To evolve order out of chaos is a sublime work; but it will be a miraculous work to do it when chaos is an animated body bent on preserving its pristine nature.

Miss Temple, sister of the Bishop of Exeter, has been elected to the school board of the Devonshire capital. This lady appears likely to be a most valuable member. She has already framed a motto which ought to be caught up and adopted by every town in England. It is, “No children in the streets during school hours.” Let that order of the day be carried out; let it be inscribed aloft where all may read it, until the sight of a stray child in the streets during those hours shall be so infrequent as to become a matter for notice—“somebody's fault”—and that somebody shall be diligent; inquired after by police or others. Miss Temple has signalled her accession to office.

I read “in the papers” that at Dingwall, N.E., a postman, has been presented with a purse of sovereigns “for his obliging manners while in the discharge of his duties.” Needless to say that the gift came from the population, not the Post Office. But what an encouragement to the postmen of the country! To do them justice, these hard-worked and ill-paid men are mostly civil enough, and they have their tempers awfully tried by dawdling servants and illiterate writers. The lines of the Dingwall official have indeed “fallen in pleasant places,” and it could be wished that many of his brethren were not much less fortunate. The postman's Christmas box is, I suppose the only one (except the poor little newsboy's) that one does not give with an evil expression of eye—at least.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

This general title is always understood to apply specially to those performances of Italian opera (including operas rendered into Italian) which prevail during the Session of Parliament, and are addressed to the wealthier classes rather than to those for whom the winter opera at reduced prices, and other subsidiary operative ventures, are intended. This year will not witness a recurrence of the monopoly of 1869, when the interests of the hitherto rival managers, Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson, were fused in the management of the Royal Italian Opera, over which the former gentleman had so long reigned with undivided sway. The rivalry, last year under Mr. George Wood's direction, will now revert to its former aspect under Mr. Mapleson, whose two years' partnership with Mr. Gye is at an end. The Royal Italian Opera, again under the sole direction of Mr. Gye, will enter on its twenty-fifth season on Tuesday week—Mr. Mapleson having briefly announced the commencement of his campaign of the rival “Her Majesty's Opera,” on Saturday, April 15. Mr. Gye's programme presents many features identical with those of the combined management of last year, with some changes—secessions and additions. The vocalists already engaged are Mesdames Adelina Patti, Paulina Lucca, Mathilde Sessi; Mesdames Miolan-Carvalho, Parepa-Rosa, Vanzini, Monbelli, De Meric-Lablache, Mdlles. Scalchi, Orgeni, Madigan, Corsi, and Dell'Anese; Signori Mario, Mongini, Naudin, Bettini, Marino, Rossi, M. Jourdan, &c. (tenors); M. Faure, Signori Graziani, Cologni, Ciampi, Bagagiolo, Capponi, Ragner, Tagliafico, and Fallar (baritones and basses). Among the novelties will be the revival of Cimarosa's “Il Matrimonio Segreto,” and Halevy's “La Juive,” in the former of which Madame Patti will appear as Elisetta; in the latter Madame Lucca will represent the character of Rachel. Other performances of these ladies, new to London audiences, will be the part of Elena in “La Donna del Lago,” Desdemona in “Otello,” and Caterina in “Les Diamans de la Couronne,” by the former; and of Fides in “Le Prophete,” and Pamina in “Il Flauto Magico” by the latter. M. Faure, too, will appear as Hamlet in M. Thomas's opera, and Cesar in “Der Freischütz,” for the first time here. Cimarosa's little-known opera, “Le Astuzie Femminili,” is to be produced; and these specialties, with a recurrence to many favourite operas from the vast repertoire of this establishment, will confer abundant variety and interest on the performances. The orchestra, still led by Mr. Carrodus, has been reinforced, the chorus also having been strengthened; and the office of conductor will be again divided, as during the last season, between Signor Vianesi and Signor Beviniani. The grand stage effects, peculiar to this theatre, remain, as in past seasons, under the skilful management of Mr. A. Harris.

The opera announced for the commencement of the season is “Lucia di Lammermoor,” with Mdlle. Sessi as the heroine; in which character she made her first appearance here on the opening night last year.

Concerts are again to be given, as last year, in the floral hall, adjoining the theatre, under the direction of Mr. Benedict.

The Italian Opera Buffa company at the Lyceum Theatre will close its season next week. Since our last record Mr. Benedict's pretty operetta, “Un Anno ed un Giorno,” has been given, conducted by the composer, as it was in the same theatre in 1837, the year following its original production at Naples. The plot is necessarily slight, the piece consisting of but one act. A wounded soldier is hospitably and tenderly treated at an inn, falls in love with the daughter of the proprietor, in whose hands he leaves a sum of money, which is to become the dowry of the girl if he does not return in a year and a day to claim it, and her as his bride. A day over the prescribed time elapses, and he comes back to find Elisa on the point of marriage with another. Generosity prevails, and true love is made happy. The few pieces of music inclosed in this framework are in the melodious Italian style rather than in that higher tone which marks the more important subsequent productions of Mr. Benedict. Three pieces were encored—a portion of the duet for Elisa and Lorenzo (the soldier), “Ciel, che mai veggio,” sung with much grace (as was the rest of her music) by Mdlle. Colombo; Lorenzo's song, “Al campo della gloria,” capably given by Signor Torelli; and the pretty romanza, “Pastorella,” for Gianetto, extremely well rendered by Mdlle. Brusa. The maternal innkeeper of the original was changed to the paternal in the Lyceum version, and was a character of mere gesticulation, which it abundantly received from Signor Ristori. The operetta was to be repeated on Friday.

On Tuesday Rossini's “Cenerentola” was given—a work that had not been heard in London for many seasons. Belonging to the same year as “La Gazza Ladra,” and the year following “Il Barbiere,” it contains much of the brightness and impulse of both, and might well bear more frequent hearing than it has received here of late. Its performance on the occasion referred to was postponed from Saturday, and might have been the better for a little further delay. The heroine was represented by Mdlle. Veralli, who sang with much effect, and gained considerable applause in several instances, including, of course, the well-known final rondo, “Non piu mesta.” The two sisters were efficiently represented by Mdlles. Brusa and Monari; and the prominent character of Don Magnifico displayed Signor Borella's humour as a buffo singer to advantage—his song, “Miei rampolli,” and the duet, “Un segreto,” between him and Dandini having been, as usual, conspicuous pieces. In the last-named character Signor Rocca sustained the good impression he had previously made. Signor Fabbri, as Don Ramiro, sang as heretofore. The opera was conducted by Signor Bottesini; and it was announced for a second performance on Thursday.

Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's first recital took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, yesterday (Friday) week, when the programme consisted entirely of his own compositions. The occasion was one of peculiar interest, both from the merits of much of the music performed, and from the rare excellence of the pianoforte-playing of the composer. In his variations op. 98, his gavotte, sarabande, and courante, op. 118, he displayed, alone, the enduring qualities of a thoroughly trained mechanism derived from early assiduous studies under the direction of one of the greatest masters—Hummel—combined with those powers of intellectual expression which are natural gifts rather than artificial acquirements. In grandeur and fulness, as in delicacy and refinement of tone; in vigour and energy, as in lightness and elasticity of touch, the playing of Dr. Hiller was alike admirable and remarkable. The other instrumental pieces were his “Duo Appassionata,” with violin, splendidly performed with the co-operation of Herr Joachim; who, with the composer, and Signor Piatti at the violoncello, gave a fine rendering of the serenade op. 118. Lieder and two-part songs, well sung by Miss F. Chatfield and Mdlle. Drasdil, and skilfully accompanied by Signor Randegger, completed a most interesting concert.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert was to have included, as a special feature, Herr Joachim's performance (for

the first time there) of his elaborate Hungarian concerto—but, the orchestral parts not having arrived in time, Beethoven's great work of the same class was substituted, and the performance by the renowned violinist again proved his pre-eminence as an interpreter of high musical thought in combination with rare executive skill, which were also displayed in an unaccompanied solo piece by Bach. Schubert's beautiful overture in D (in the Italian style), Haydn's bright symphony in E flat (No. 10 of the Salomon set), and the overture to Rossini's “La Gazza Ladra,” completed the instrumental selection. Mdlle. Madigan (of the Royal Italian Opera) and Madame Cora de Wilhorst contributed vocal solos.

The third of Mr. Henry Leslie's four subscription concerts took place last week, when the programme consisted entirely of sacred music, including a repetition of Bach's sublime motet for double choir, “The Spirit also helpeth us,” which created so marked an impression at Mr. Leslie's recent historical concert. The concluding chorale was again encored. Another specialty was the fine psalm of Mendelssohn, “Judge me, O God!” which had to be repeated, as on most of the many past occasions of its admirable performance by Mr. Leslie's choir. Mr. Sims Reeves was the principal solo vocalist of the evening. The fourth and last of these subscription concerts, on April 28, will consist of a performance of Mr. Leslie's oratorio, “Immanuel,” with full band and chorus—Mdlle. Titiens and Mr. Sims Reeves being among the solo-singers announced.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD HASTINGS.

The Right Hon. Jacob Henry Delaval Astley, Baron Hastings, in the Peerage of England, and a Baronet, died on the 8th inst., at his seat, Melton Constable, Norfolk. His Lordship was born, May 21, 1822, the elder son of the late Sir Jacob Astley, sixth Baronet, of Melton Constable, M.P. for West Norfolk, who proved his coheirship (in conjunction with Mr. Styleman Le Strange, of Hunsanton) to the very ancient Barony of Hastings, conferred, in 1290, on John Hastings, one of the competitors to the throne of Scotland, and had the abeyance terminated in his favour in 1841. This Barony of Hastings is the third on the roll of the Baronies of England. As male representative of the Astleys of Melton Constable, Lord Hastings, whose death we record, was the descendant of another great baronial family, and, by inheritance from the Delavals, the possessor of their fine property of Seaton Delaval. His Lordship succeeded his father Dec. 27, 1859, and married, May 19, 1860, Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas Coshun. He had, however, no child; and he is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Delaval Loftus Astley, M.A., Vicar of East Barsham, now Lord Hastings, who is married to the Hon. Frances Diana Manners-Sutton, daughter of Charles, first Viscount Canterbury, and has issue. The late Lord was for some years in the Life Guards, and retired, with the rank of Captain, in 1851. More recently he was Colonel of the Norfolk Artillery Militia, and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk.

LADY WARRENDER.

The Hon. Anne Evelyn, Lady Warrender, died, on the 5th inst., at Versailles, in her eightieth year. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of George Evelyn, third Viscount Falmouth, by Elizabeth Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Crewe, Esq., of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire. She married, Oct. 10, 1810, the Right Hon. Sir George Warrender, fourth Baronet, of Lochend, and was left a widow, without issue, in 1819.

LADY JARDINE.

Jane Home, wife of Sir William Jardine, Bart., of Applegirth, died, at Jardine Hall, on the 2nd inst. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Daniel Lizars, Esq., of Edinburgh, and was married, June 28, 1820, to Sir William Jardine, Bart., by whom she leaves issue two sons—Alexander and Charles, in holy orders; and four daughters—Jane Home, wife of Wellwood Herries Maxwell, Esq., of Munches; Catherine Dorcas Maule, widow of Hugh Edwin Strickland, Esq.; Margaret Helen Inssells, wife of the Rev. David Landale, of Applegirth; and Helen.

SIR ST. VINCENT D. HAWKINS-WHITSHED, BART.

Sir St. Vincent Bentinck Hawkins-Whitshed, third Baronet, of Killinckrick, in the county of Wicklow, and Jobstown, in the county of Dublin, died, on the 9th inst., at 11, Hyde Park-street. He was born Feb. 12, 1837, the younger son of Sir St. Vincent Keene Hawkins-Whitshed, Bart., by Elizabeth, his wife, fifth daughter of David Montagu, second Lord Erskine. He entered the Coldstream Guards in 1854, and served with that regiment in the Crimea, being present at the siege of Sebastopol. He received the Crimean medal and clasp, and attained the rank of Captain in 1855, but subsequently retired from the Army. He succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, Sept. 13, 1870. Sir St. Vincent was a magistrate for the county of Wicklow, and served as High Sheriff in 1867. He married, Dec. 8, 1858, Anne Alicia, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. J. G. Handcock, by whom he leaves an only child, Elizabeth. As he had no male issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct.

COLONEL MACKENZIE-FRASER, OF CASTLE FRASER.

Charles Mackenzie-Fraser, Esq., of Castle Fraser and Inverallochy, in the county of Aberdeen, J.P. and D.L., Colonel of the Highland Rifle Militia, and M.P. for Ross-shire from 1815 to 1819, died at St. Leonard-on-Sea on the 7th inst. Colonel Mackenzie-Fraser was born June 9, 1792, the eldest son and heir of Lieutenant-General Alexander Mackenzie, Colonel 78th Highlanders, and M.P. for Ross-shire, who, inheriting from his maternal ancestors, a branch of the Frasers of Lovat, the estates of Inverallochy and Castle Fraser, assumed by Royal license the surname and arms of Fraser. Colonel Mackenzie-



Fraser, the subject of this notice, was educated at Edinburgh, and at the Royal Military College, Marlow. At an early age he entered the 52nd Foot, and served with that Regiment in the Peninsula in 1808-9. He was subsequently in the Coldstream Guards, with whom he was in the campaign of 1812. He married, April 23, 1817, Jane, fourth daughter of Sir John Hay, Bart., of Hayston, and leaves issue. Through his mother, Helen, sister of Francis, Lord Seaforth, Colonel Mackenzie-Fraser derived descent from the noble line of Mackenzie of Kintail.

MR. CHARLES DE COSSON.

Charles de Cosson, formerly of Wye House, Marlborough, Wilts, who died on the 15th ult., at his residence in Seville, aged fifty-eight, was the eldest son of the late Chevalier Baron de Cosson, of The Hermitage, Amboise, by Ann Nash, his wife. He married, in 1845, Elizabeth Dodd, by whom he leaves two sons, Charles Alexander and Emilius Albert. He studied at Brasenose College, Oxford, and at University College, London, where he carried off the highest honours in anatomy and physiology. Although he never practised medicine, he was ever ready to devote himself to the succour of those who were in need of his services.

MR. FULLERTON, OF THRYBERGH PARK.

John Fullerton, Esq., of Thrybergh Park, in the county of York, J.P. and D.L., died, on the 6th inst., aged sixty-eight. He was the eldest son and heir of John Fullerton, Esq., of Thrybergh and Dennaby, in the county of York, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of Gore Townsend, Esq., of Honington Hall, in the county of Warwick, and derived descent from the Fullertons of Craighall, in Scotland, sons of Fullerton of that ilk. The beautiful estate of Thrybergh, long the seat of the Reresbys, came to Mr. Fullerton's father by bequest from his aunt, Mrs. Savile-Finch. Mr. Fullerton married, 1827, Louisa, fourth daughter of Sir Gray Skipworth, Bart., and he leaves issue.

SIR A. C. STERLING.

Sir Anthony Conyngham Sterling, K.C.B., F.R.G.S., died, on the 1st inst., at South Lodge, Knightsbridge. He was born in 1805, the eldest son of Captain Edward Sterling, by Hester, his wife, daughter of John Conyngham, Esq., of Londonderry. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Army in 1826. In 1854 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and, accompanying the expedition to the Crimea as Brigade Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Highland Division, gained distinction at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava and during the siege of Sebastopol. For these services he received the Crimean medal and clasps and the decorations of the orders of Medjidie and the Legion of Honour. Sir Anthony became a Colonel in 1857, and was military secretary from that year to 1860 to Lord Clyde, Commander-in-Chief in India. He was made a Companion of the Bath in 1834, and a Knight Commander in 1860. He married, in 1829, Charlotte, daughter of Major-General Joseph Baird, which lady died in 1863.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Arthur George, Earl of Onslow, late of Clendon Park, Surrey, who died in October last, aged ninety-three, was proved in London, on the 27th ult., under £180,000 personalty, by his daughter, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Augusta Onslow, the surviving executor and principal legatee. His Lordship has directed that the plate, jewellery, and other effects specified in the will shall be held as heirlooms in the family; and, on failure of limitations under the will, his Lordship leaves his unsettled estates and personal property to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty towards the augmentation of the incomes of ministers of the Established Church in Surrey, under the Bishop of Winchester's nomination. He leaves a legacy of 100 gs. (free) to each of the following institutions:—The Societies for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Church Building Society for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Parishes; Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; Accident Relief Society; and the City of London Truss Society. His Lordship has bequeathed to Morris Moore a legacy of 200 gs., "in token of the opinion he entertains of him as a consummate judge of pictorial art in all its various branches." The bequests are numerous, there being no less than twenty-one codicils. He leaves to Mr. Drewitt, his land steward, £800, and liberal bequests to all his servants; and in one of the last codicils he leaves a further sum of £1000 to be divided amongst all his servants named in the will.

The will of Sir Proby Thomas Cantley, K.C.B., retired Colonel of the Hon. East India Company's service (Bengal), and late member of the Council of India, was proved in London under £9000 personalty in England.

The will of Sir Arnold Knight, M.D., for many years in practice in Sheffield, and late of Abercromby-square, Liverpool, who died at The Priory, Little Malvern, in his eighty-second year, was proved in London under £7000 personalty.

The will of the Very Rev. Henry Alford, B.D., Dean of Canterbury, was proved under £25,000; and that of the Rev. C. M. McLeod, who died on Feb. 5 last, at the Vicarage, St. John's, Harlow, Essex, was proved under £15,000.

The will of Robert Tomlin, Esq., of Langley Lodge, Isle of Thanet, who died in December last, was proved under £25,000.

The wills of the under-mentioned have just been proved:—The Hon. Amelia M. Villiers, under £2000; the Hon. Charlotte Monson, under £12,000; Lady A. E. May, £20,000.

An official return shows that the National Debt Commissioners were able, in the year 1870, by cash received from the Exchequer, to purchase £2,571,433 stock or Exchequer Bonds, besides repaying £500,000 deficiency advances.

Colonel Sir Garnet Joseph Wolsley is gazetted a Companion of the Bath, in recognition of his services in command of the expedition to the Red River territory. A like honour has been conferred on Mr. Edward Blount, her Majesty's Consul at Paris, and the Hon. William Stuart, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, who has acted as protocolist to the Conference sitting in London.

Holkar Hall, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, near Ulverstone, was almost totally destroyed by fire, yesterday week, every part of it except that used by the servants having been in flames. The library was destroyed, and all but a few of the valuable collection of paintings. The Duke of Devonshire was himself staying at the hall. He was very anxious to save one painting of great value, and this was accomplished by cutting it out of the frame, the latter being too large to be passed through the windows.—A fatal fire, by which two persons lost their lives, occurred, yesterday week, at Upper Tooting. The house was occupied by Mr. W. Binfield, aged eighty-five, and his wife, aged eighty-one, both of whom were suffocated whilst in bed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OXFORD.—The tour is continuous through the whole sixty-four (not sixty-two) squares. The thirty-first step, and the sixty-fourth, are indicated by the poet's note of exclamation (!).

RED KNIGHT.—In similar cases, where the rules of the game do not apply, there can be no doubt, if both parties agree, that the best course is to correct the move and proceed as if no error had occurred.

EMIR.—Letters accompanied by the name and address of the writer are first attended to.

R. H. S. Northfleet.—Many thanks, but we have no space for it.

R. H. S. Northfleet.—If White play as you propose Bishop to Q B 2nd. Black would play P to Q 4th, claiming a Kt, and giving check, thus preventing the checkmate.

D. A. FAXIZA, Venice.—You are quite right. It would then require four moves.

W. H. TAYLOR, Yokohama.—Your problem admits, unfortunately, of a second solution, beginning—1. B to Q 3rd. 2. Q to K Kt 7th, &c.

G. A. NOYES.—Pretty, but too easy. A marked improvement on your previous contributions.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. 11 has been received, since the publication of previous lists, from—Aben—J. Coisne au Frederic Vaseoucelles, Oporto—Emir—Chess Book—Trotty, Russia.

YARNOUTH.—1. A Pawn can be taken, en passant, only by a Pawn. 2. We are not aware that there is.

COLONNA.—We have laboured in vain to understand what it is you object to in the solution of Problem No. 1109.

DEVIZES.—In the note on White's 17th move of the Game between Mr. Watkinson and an Amateur, instead of "in two moves," it would be more correct to say "in a few moves."

A CORRESPONDENT wants the first three volumes of the *Chessplayer's Chronicle* and 1 vol. Land & IL of the *Chess World*. Any one having and wishing to dispose of these volumes is requested to address—line to us.

E.—We received the list of players, and, supposing our obliging contemporary had been good enough to transmit it to us at the request of the official whose name it bears, inserted the notice to "H. D." as he wished. As it now appears that the document was not sent to an official, but that we owe it solely to the courtesy of our contemporary, we feel a difficulty in making use of it, which we are sure he will correctly appreciate.

DRESDEN.—We very much regret the disappointment correspondents suffer from the delay you speak of. But it is unavoidable. We cannot by any process of condensation compress the answers to fifty questions in the space required to reply to five.

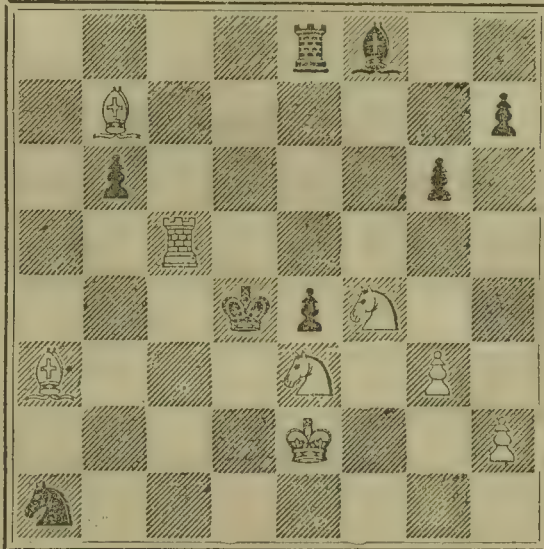
RINGOLD, B. A., and COSMOS.—Problem No. 1409 cannot possibly be solved by the course of play you indicate.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1410 has been received from R. T. R. Tibbitts—Jemmy Twitcher—S. B. K.—O. P. Q.—Darius—D. A., Dublin—Edipus, R. A.—John Collins—Manfred and Man Friday—A. Wood—B. B. Seak—Ker or S. P. Q. B., of Bruges—L. Lubbock—Peter—D. W. B.—Sigmund—F. M. R.—S. B. Thakur—L. M. D.—E. Moore—B. G.—Lancel—E. R. S.—G. B.—Pip—Q. E. D.—Percy—M. P.—Silas—A. Z.—Ferdinand and Miranda—Judy—Boroso—S. S.—Philo Coisne—R. A.—Timoleon—Aunt Sarah—Hippogriff—M. A.—G. T. S.—R. B. F.—Sindbad—Monkbarns—C. G. K.—Felix—Peon—Amy Robart—W.—Victrix—R. T. V.—Eabrice, of Dieppe—Fec-to-fum—D. D.—Pertinax—Charley—W. N.—and F. C. S.

PROBLEM No. 1412.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1410.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 4th (ch)	D takes R, or *	3. B gives mate.	
2. Q to K Kt 2nd	B takes Q.		

* 1. K to Q 6th
If he play K to Q Kt 4th, then follows
2. Q to K Kt 5th (ch), and mate next move.
2. Q to Q 7th (ch), K takes Kt
If R takes B, then comes 3. Q takes B. Mate.
3. Q gives mate.
There are other defences for Black, but they are easily defeated.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1411.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 2nd	Any move	2. Q or R gives mate	

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.

(See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 31, 1870.)

No. III.

hear	hands	it	-dle	when	hark	ly	den
foot	-doo	the	court'	feat	bur	you	hark
take	I	-doo	waves	wow	sied	bear	here
-a-	whist	then	strain	the	and	bow	have
hark	sands	cock	come	wild	the	strutt	there
cry	theso	bow	and	of	sprites	and	watch
low	hark	un	ti	bark	the	and	ing
to	cleer	yel	wow	sweet	chan	dogs	kiss'd

A solution of the above is requested.

CHESS IN GLASGOW.

A lively Game between the well-known Scottish Amateur, "DELTA," and Mr. ARCHIBALD MURRAY, one of the best players in the Glasgow Chess Club. (Autio Gambit.)

WHITE (Delta.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Delta.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. P takes P	B to K 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	14. Kt takes P (ch)	
4. B to Q B 4th	P to Kt 5th		
5. Castles	P takes Kt		
6. Q takes P	B to Q B 4th (ch)		
7. K to R sq	Q to K B 3rd		
8. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
9. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P		
10. P takes Kt	B takes P		
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd		

P to Q B 3rd would have been better. Neither that nor any other move, however, could have enabled Mr. Murray to repulse the very powerful attack his opponent is.

The concluding moves of "Delta" are very spirited and convincing.

15. B takes B	Q takes Kt
16. B to K Kt 5th	P takes B
17. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
18. Q R to B sq (ch)	B to Q 4th
19. Q takes K P	Q to Q 2nd
20. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
21. R to K B 7th, and Black resigns.	

The centrepiece engraved in our last issue was designed and manufactured for the officers of the 45th Regiment, by Mr. Stephen Smith, of King-street, Covent-garden.

FINE ARTS.

The second exhibition of Old Masters at the Royal Academy has been even a greater success, financially, than the first. The Academy is said to have cleared £5000, after payment of all the heavy expenses for insurance, carriage, &c.

The re-laying out of the grounds round the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park is being rapidly accomplished. One of the new arrangements is certainly ill-advised, as pointed out by Mr. Rodgrave in a letter to the *Times*. We allude to the planting of a vista from behind the memorial, which, therefore, will conduct the eye to the back of the statue. Viewed thus from the rear, the statue must appear ungainly; and the whole monument will either tell, when seen close, with black silhouettes against the southern sky, or, when seen at a distance, be partially lost before and confused with the mass of the Albert Hall. We are glad to hear that Mr. Foley, the eminent sculptor, is recovering, though slowly, from the severe attack of pleurisy which supervened while he was engaged, last autumn, on the model *in situ* of the statue of the Prince Consort for this memorial.

The French correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has given details respecting the statues in the Cathedral of St. Denis which have been injured by the bombardment, or mutilated and pillaged by the German soldiery. The most curious accident is that which happened to the statue of the patron saint. The good St. Denis, who is popularly represented to have crossed a river with his head under his arm, was decapitated by a shell. The statue of Catherine de Medicis has two fingers cut off and stolen, and a gash from a sabre on her hands; Henri II. has lost not only two fingers, but the great toe of his right foot; Charles VI. his right hand; Duguesclin the hilt of his dagger; Charles V. both hands and his sceptre; Charles Martel a finger; Pepin le Bref has had his sceptre broken; and Louis XVI., besides receiving a cut across the nose, has been deprived of both his thumbs.

The pictures belonging to the late Mr. Robert Nasmyth, of Edinburgh, were sold at Christie's on Saturday last. The most interesting work in the collection was a portrait, by Sir W. Allan, of Sir Walter Scott, in his study at Abbotsford, reading the proclamation of Mary Queen of Scots previous to her marriage with Darnley. The portrait was the last for which Sir Walter sat; and we are happy to announce that it was secured by Mr. Scharf for the National Portrait Gallery, after a long competition, for the sum of 350 gs.

The committee appointed to select and arrange the engravings in the forthcoming International Exhibition consists of Messrs. R. Fisher, J. H. Robinson, R.A., and William Smith, deputy chairman of the National Portrait Gallery. The architectural selection committee for the exhibition has now been raised to its full strength by the election of Mr. Fergusson, who had previously been nominated by the Architectural Exhibition Society, but had resigned when that society became extinct.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will preside at the dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, on May 6. The proceeds are to be devoted to the special fund now forming for the support and education of the orphan children of artists.

The collection of jewellery formed by that eminent modern artist in jewellery, the late Signor Castellani, has been recently purchased in Italy for the department of art, and is about to be placed in the South Kensington Museum.

The Burlington Fine-Arts Club announces its intention to continue for a short time longer in its new gallery in Savile-row the exhibition of some of the more important of those pictures which were contributed by its members to the Royal Academy. Among them are the twenty-five pictures from the Grosvenor gallery. In a few weeks from this date the club intends to hold an exhibition of early English water-colour drawings. Admission is and will be obtainable, as usual, by introduction of a member.

In the destruction by fire of great part of Holkar Hall, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, several valuable historical portraits perished. The greater part of the valuable books of the library, some fine oak carving, and many family relics were likewise lost. By extraordinary exertions the following pictures were saved:—"The Repose in Egypt" and the "Temple of the Muses," by Claude; two fine examples of Joseph Vernet—the "Storm" and "Calm;" "St. Francis," by Cigoli; "Shipping," by Vandervelde; "A Venetian Nobleman," by Tintoretto; a Wouvermans, and landscapes by Rubens and Hobbema. Some of the marbles and statuary were also saved. One of the principal pictures was saved by cutting it out of its frame, the latter being too large to be passed through the windows. Many a lost masterpiece might have been preserved by a timely display of similar presence of mind. Even panel pictures may often be rapidly liberated from their frequently unwieldy frames by pressure from the front.

The course of "Cantor" Lectures on "Artists' Colours and Pigments," by Mr. Barff, delivered in the winter at the Society of Arts, contained a quantity of information extremely valuable to artists, which we are surprised to find has received little or no attention from journals more especially devoted to art. We were unable ourselves to notice the lectures at the time of their delivery, owing to the pressure of other matters, yet we are loth to allow them to pass without endeavouring to give publicity to some of their most important points. One of these relates to the use of white lead; a pigment more extensively used than any other, yet of all the most liable to change. The agents which principally affect it are sulphuretted hydrogen and other atmospheric impurities so prevalent in London and other large towns, which embrown, and, under some circumstances, blacken it. The chief recommendation for its use is its "body" or covering power and smoothness of working. But its "body" is sometimes neutralised by its liability to saponify, when it becomes semi-transparent, and so allows darker under-paintings to show through it. None of these objections are, however, applicable to "zinc-white," and artists should know that zinc-white may now be used not only (as it should always be) for the preparation or ground of their canvasses, but that, as we understand, it is prepared with sufficient body by Messrs. Winsor and Newton to serve as a pigment: some mechanical difficulty of working being more than compensated by its complete unchangeableness. Various experiments made during the lectures proved the permanency of certain new colours, particularly aureolin, a beautiful yellow, and green oxide of chromium. Another important topic of the lectures was that of oil media, or vehicles. The great well-known disadvantage of the use of oil is its inevitable oxidation, first to yellow, then to brown, when not exposed to a bleaching action of the sun, which would destroy several colours. In place of the usual oleo-resinous vehicles, Mr. Barff recommends the use of paraffin dissolved in benzole, the required elasticity to prevent cracking being obtained by a mixture of gum dammar. This compound is almost inoxidisable in air; it is "unalterable by time, and pictures painted with it will not lose the brilliancy of their colours or the purity of their tints."



NIGHT SCENE IN BORDEAUX.



THE FIRST DEPARTURE OF GERMANS FROM PARIS

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Earl Stanhope and Lord Cairns asked for information as to the acquittal of Martha Torpey. The Lord Chancellor said the acquittal did not arise so much from a fault in the law as from the perverseness of the jury in disregarding the summing-up of the Judge. He believed, however, that there was room for amendment of the law; and he thought the Scotch law as to crimes committed by married women was better than that of England.

On Monday the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister went through its preliminary stage. A statement as to the result of the Conference on the Black Sea question was made by Earl Granville. His Lordship stated that a treaty had been signed that day at the Foreign Office, by which the clauses in the Treaty of 1856 respecting the neutralisation of the Black Sea were abrogated, and the restrictions imposed by previous existing treaties on the Porte in regard to closing the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, when the Porte is at peace, were so far modified as to admit of opening them in time of peace to the ships of war of friendly and allied Powers, in case the Porte should deem it necessary in order to ensure the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856. The treaty just signed also provided for the prolongation of the European Commission of the Danube for twelve years; and further for the continued neutrality of the works already created or to be erected by the commission, with a saving, however, of the rights of the Porte as a territorial Power to send ships of war into the Danube. At the first meeting of the Conference, on Jan. 17, a similar protocol was signed, recording it as an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, or modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers, by means of an amicable arrangement. The French plenipotentiary, the noble Lord added, had that day signed this protocol, together with the treaty, and these, with the proceedings of the Conference, would be laid before Parliament with the least possible delay. The business paper of the evening was then commenced by Earl Nelson, who drew attention to the Revised Code for Education for the present year. The subject having been discussed for some time, the Prayer-Book (Tables of Lessons) Bill was debated, and passed the second reading, Earl Grey pronouncing the Athanasian Creed to be a barbarous production of a barbarous age.

The House had an ecclesiastical sitting on Tuesday, and passed the Tables of Lessons Bill and the Benefices Resignation Bill through Committee.

On Thursday the University Tests Bill, after a brief discussion, was read the second time, the Marquis of Salisbury, on the part of the Opposition, declining to resist the motion, but reserving to himself the right of criticising some of the details of the measure when it reached the stage of committee. The Prayer Book (Table of Lessons) Bill was reported, with amendments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Powell (whose brother was murdered in Abyssinia when on a hunting expedition) questioned Lord Enfield, yesterday week, as to the detention of envoys from Prince Kassa at Suez. The explanation was that the Indian Government had no funds available for defraying the expense of their journey to England, and the Treasury did not think it fair to charge it on the British taxpayer. Mr. Eastwick reminded the House of the services rendered to our army by Prince Kassa; and Lord J. Manners complained that, considering how the Abyssinian war was brought on by not answering a letter, it was especially unfortunate that Prince Kassa's letter had not yet been acknowledged. It was monstrous that we should not be able to spend a few hundred pounds in giving the envoys a suitable reception. There was a long discussion on the new Education Code, in which Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Cross, Mr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Winterbotham, and others took part. Mr. Forster, having answered the various complaints which related to inadequate grants to infant schools and night schools, denominational grants, teaching of music, &c., stated that the total number of boroughs which had anticipated the operation of the Act was ninety-three, having a population of 4,968,000, the estimated population of all the boroughs in the kingdom being under 6,500,000. Including London, there were more than 8,000,000 of town population which had come under school boards. There were seventy-four parishes outside the towns which had come under the Act, their population being 680,000. A motion by Mr. Dixon to restrict any further increase of denominational grants was defeated by 231 to 64.

The Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was read the third time and passed without a division; the retrospective clause had been previously retained by 133 to 98.

In the course of a multifarious questioning, on Monday, Mr. Monk set forth a formidable and comprehensive oath alleged to be taken by Ribbonmen; and Lord Hartington stated that such a thing was found in a house in Mullingar in 1869, but there was a doubt whether it was a Ribbon document, and, if so, it was believed to be a copy of an obsolete oath. Lord Enfield (the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs), in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Baillie Cochrane, made an announcement on the subject of the Black Sea Conference similar to that made by Earl Granville in the House of Lords.

The adjourned debate upon the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill was resumed by Sir J. Pakington, who dwelt at length upon the advantages of the purchase system, especially upon the security that it afforded that entrance into the Army or promotion should not be obtained by favour or patronage, and entirely declined to consent to the enormous sacrifice of public money which had been proposed by the Government without better reason than any that had been assigned for it. He complained of the want of information as to the nature or cost of the scheme of retirement which would be rendered necessary by the abolition of purchase, and strongly condemned the introduction of the principle of selection into the Army. Mr. Trevelyan, with whom Mr. Osborne for a moment contended for the ear of the House, entered at great length, not only into the question of the abolition of purchase, but into the other provisions of the Government measure. He especially combated the proposal of Mr. Rylands to pay only the regulation prices and allow the over-regulation payments to be compensated for by a bonus system, and ridiculed the exaggerated statements which had been made as to the cost of abolishing purchase—a change which lay at the root of all Army reform, and of the scheme of retirement which it would render necessary. During the "dinner hour," Colonel Brise and Mr. Eastwick spoke against the abolition of purchase, and Mr. Gourley in its favour. When the House had partially re-filled, Mr. Auberon Herbert, approving of the abolition of the purchase system, urged some objections to the payment of over-regulation prices; while Lord Eustace Cecil utterly condemned the Ministerial proposal, and asserted that it was opposed by thirteenth-fourteenths of the officers of the Army. Captain Beaumont confessed that, as an Army reformer, he

was "cruelly disappointed" by the scheme of the Government for the reorganisation of the Army; and, while expressing approval of the abolition of purchase, asked for further information as to its cost. After Colonel Barttelot had delivered his sentiments, the debate was adjourned till Thursday; and a proposal by Mr. Gladstone that it should close on that night met with little or no encouragement. Most of the remainder of the sitting was occupied with the Stamp Act (1870) Amendment Bill, which was passed through Committee.

On Tuesday some discussion took place on the proposal of Mr. Lambert for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the salaries and emoluments of offices held during the pleasure of the Crown by members of either House of Parliament, and voted in the Estimates. A discussion took place on the recent Ministerial appointments. Mr. Rathbone complained of the constant removal of Ministers from one office to another, and referred especially to the case of Mr. Goschen, who had been taken from a department in which he had distinguished himself and placed at the head of another with the duties of which he was not familiar. Mr. Mundella objected to the frequent changes in the Presidency of the Board of Trade, and his observations elicited a reply from Mr. Gladstone, who defended the present system of official promotion, and submitted that it produced no really injurious results. Next Mr. Graves moved two resolutions, to the effect that it was desirable to restore and extend those facilities for the transmission of small parcels by post which the public enjoyed prior to Oct. 1, 1870; and, further, that it was desirable to increase the money-order offices, especially in the rural districts, and to amend the rates charged for the transmission of money orders by establishing a scale of charge which should press less heavily on the poorer classes of remitters. The motion, seconded by Mr. Akroyd, drew from the Postmaster-General a statement of the changes and concessions which his department was prepared to make, and which are as follow:—To abolish the distinction between close and open parcels and letters, and to fix the limit of weight at twelve ounces, retaining the initial charge of a penny. The rates would then be for all kinds of parcels and letters, whether close or open, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d.; 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 1½d.; 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 2d.; 4 oz. and not exceeding 6 oz., 2½d.; 6 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d.; 8 oz. and not exceeding 10 oz., 3½d.; 10 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz., 4d. In the case of money orders the following scale is to be substituted for the one now in operation:—Under 10s., 1d.; 10s. and under 20s., 2d.; 20s. and under £2, 3d.; and so on to £10, which will cost one shilling. Mr. Graves expressed his satisfaction with the scheme as a whole, and withdrew his motion. Leave was then given to Dr. Lush to introduce a bill for the amendment of the Medical Act of 1858. Subsequently the Private Chapels Bill went through Committee, and the Fairs Bill was read the third time and passed. Then the House proceeded to consider the Trades Unions Bill, which was read the second time.

Nearly the entire sitting of the House, on Wednesday, was devoted to the consideration of Sir H. J. S. Ibbetson's bill for the more efficient inspection of railways and the adoption of means for guarding against preventable accidents. The second reading of the measure was vigorously opposed by the railway interest in the House; and, in consequence of the prolongation of the discussion to the moment when further debate is precluded on Wednesdays, the bill became a "dropped order," to be resumed on some future opportune occasion. The business actually done was compressed into about ten minutes, and included the second reading of the Bank Holidays Bill; passing through Committee the Public Parks Bill, the Workshop Regulation Act (1867) Amendment Bill, and the Income Tax Assessment Bill; the final stage of the Stamp Act (1870) Amendment Bill; and the introduction, by Mr. Dodds, of a Salmon Fishery Bill for England and Wales.

The adjourned debate upon the Army Regulation Bill was commenced, on Thursday, by Lord Bury, who, in a lengthened speech, condemned the bill as a whole; and observed that the prestige of England had gone down, not only on the continent of Europe, but also in America; and, judging from the attitude assumed by American statesmen, we might before long have to meet them in alliance, perhaps, with Russia. Our fleet would thus be drawn from our shores, and then we should have to rely upon our second line of defence. He maintained that the bill was wholly inadequate to place our defensive forces on a proper footing. Mr. B. Osborne followed, in a speech characterised by his usual vein of humour. He ridiculed many of the provisions of the bill, which he looked upon as a mere sham, and urged Colonel Lindsay to withdraw his amendment, as disjointed and incoherent, in order that the House might be better able to come to a decision upon the main question. The debate was continued until a late hour of the night.

Sir Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, G.C.B., M.P., and Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., will be shortly raised to the Peerage.

The ratepayers of West Hartlepool have decided to dispense with a school board.

Charles Varley, aged seventy, an inmate of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Leeds, hanged himself, on Monday, by a rope fastened to one of the banisters.

A portion of the floor of a chapel in Preston gave way, on Sunday night, during public worship, and about thirty of the congregation were precipitated into a cellar below. No one was seriously injured.

The Newcastle and Gateshead carpenters and joiners have requested an increase in their wages and a reduction in the hours of labour. The masters on Monday resolved not to accede to their demands.

The accounts of the Duchy of Cornwall presented to Parliament show that last year the receipts amounted to £88,095. Out of this there was paid to the Prince of Wales £62,547, and £2474 was laid out for the benefit of the estate. The expenses of management amounted to £8060.

The *Scotsman* states that the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh has resolved to bestow the degree of LL.D. on Mr. Robert Carruthers, of the *Inverness Courier*, in recognition of his services to English literature.

A terrible narrative is given in the latest *Burmah* papers. The ship *Nouvelle Penelope* lately left Macao with a large cargo of coolies. Soon after leaving port the coolies mutinied, murdered the captain, officers, and crew; ran the vessel ashore, made their way back to Macao, and there re-engaged on board other vessels. One of these was the *Hankow*, which soon sailed with 550 coolies on board. When five days out these attempted to mutiny and murder the officers; but, after a fierce fight, the villains were driven back to the fore-castle, where they set fire to the ship. The captain and officers managed to get out the boat, and left the burning vessel. Meanwhile the British ship *Jounpore* came in sight, and took off about one hundred coolies; but to have saved more would have imperilled their own safety, so some 400 were left behind to their terrible fate.

THE FARM.

A finer seed-time has rarely been known; the land has worked admirably, and very little spring corn is now unsown. Potatoes are being planted in the midland districts, and in places the young barley-shoots may be seen. The grass has freshened very much with the late rains, and the visible tracks of bush-harrow and roller show the shoot it has made. It is, however, thought that some of the light pasture lands have never recovered the scorching of 1868, and the hot, dry summer of last year has completely destroyed much of the finer herbage. Fields in Leicestershire that were laid down for permanent grasses have been broken up again. Forward and promising as the spring is, another dry season would be of very serious consequences to the country. It is said in Norfolk that rarely have so many farms been to let as at the present time.

In Scotland capital open weather prevails, and farmers are pushing forward with ploughing, which, although more advanced than last season, has been kept back owing to the continuance of the storms. Horses, in consequence of the rush with field work, have risen very much in price.

The Government agricultural returns for 1870 have just appeared. Owners and occupiers of land in England are still very reluctant to give information, but facilities are readily given in Wales and Scotland. Less returns were made this year than in 1869, and more than in 1868; the total for Great Britain in 1870 being 529,150. The entire acreage for the United Kingdom is 46,177,370 for all kinds of crops, bare fallow and grass. England is divided into grazing and corn districts. The chief grazing counties are those on the west: the corn districts commence in the East Riding of York, and include Notts, Rutland, Warwick, Berks, Hants, and all those counties on the east. Horses used for agriculture, and sheep and pigs, were in nearly equal numbers in the two divisions, a slight increase existing in favour of mares and unbroken horses in the grazing counties. Cattle were in proportion of 66 per cent in the grazing and 33 per cent in the corn divisions. The acreage under corn crops in the grazing counties is 2,974,477, and in the corn counties, 4,595,802; under green crops, 1,194,714 in the former and 1,565,112 in the latter. There is comparatively little bare fallow—about half a million acres in all. Of the grasses under rotation, the number of acres (2,766,777) were nearly equal in both districts; but in permanent pasture there were in the grazing counties 4,659,883 acres not for hay and 1,691,800 for hay, and about half these numbers in the corn counties. Wheat, beans, and peas were not grown so extensively in the United Kingdom last year as in 1869. Oats were about equal, and there were good increases in barley and the root crops. Kohl rabi is also being more cultivated. The total number of live stock in the United Kingdom on June 25 was—horses, about 2,580,000; cattle, 9,235,000; sheep, 32,786,000; and pigs, 3,650,000, being an increase since 1869 upon cattle and pigs, and a decrease in sheep, for which, probably, the dry seasons may be accountable.

The sale of Colonel Kingscote's sixty-two shorthorns averaged £56 15s. 4d. There was a very large attendance, especially of the county men, and the stock, notwithstanding the dry summer and scarcity of winter food, was brought out in good condition. Four lots helped very materially to swell the average. They were Dora, a fine cow of the Darlington tribe, which went to Sir John Bolt for 200 gs.; and her heifer Doralice, to Mr. Savage, a tenant farmer, who was also the last bidder for the dam, for 165 gs. The two highest-priced bulls were yearlings of Bates' blood, and, oddly enough, both white. Duke of Fussbox was purchased by Sir J. Bolt at 200 gs., and Oxford Beau, out of one of the imported American Oxford heifers, was reserved at 300 gs., but finally sold to Lord Penrhyn for 330 gs. The Hebe tribe realised good prices, but the Seraphinas neither came out nor sold so well as many expected. The Berkeley Castle sale, on the following day, took place in a storm of rain and wind; there was, however, keen competition for the young bulls, one of which (Sir Oliver) made 55 gs. (H. H. Hammond), and Rose of Dumbleton 2nd, an in-calf heifer, sold for 60 gs. (J. W. Wilson). The Berkshire pigs were extremely good, and of the old Berkeley breed which has been many years at the Castle. One young sow fetched 29 gs., and two others 16 gs. and 12½ gs., all three being purchased by Mr. Wilson for America. Mr. H. Barclay gave 10 gs. for a boar, and the entire sale realised £1270.

Mr. Stratton had a very successful sale at Burderop on Wednesday last: Frivolity, a four-year old heifer, made 71 gs. (B. Hoddinott), Golden Drop, two years old, 68 gs. (J. Parr), and Matchless 10th, a very fine cow, 52 gs. (J. L. Hawkins). The eleven bulls averaged £33, the top price of the day (76 gs.) was given by Mr. W. Hew Dunn for Spectator, a yearling bull; the forty-four cows realised £33; and the sum total of the sale amounted to just upon £1900. A splendid white steer was exhibited before the sale, and high opinions were entertained by the company of his success at the Birmingham and Smithfield Shows. Some very fine heifers and a young bull intended for the Royal Show were also paraded.

Mr. John Simpson's flock of about 1000 Leicester sheep were sold at Hunmanby, Yorkshire, last week. The selected ewes averaged 77s. each, and the other ewes 61s. 6d. There was keen bidding for the gimmers in lamb, which averaged 66s. 6d. The gimmer hogs made 50s. each; the wether hogs, 46s. 6d.; and the tup hogs ranged from 65s. to £8 each. Mr. Francis Jordan's Leicesters were also sold, the ewes averaging 64s.; the wether hogs, 54s.; and the gimmer hogs, about 50s. The tup hogs were good, and averaged 65s.

Intelligence was received in Liverpool, on Wednesday, of the total loss of the ship *Andromeda*, in the China seas. The *Andromeda* was a very fine ship of 974 tons register, built at Miramichi in 1866, and was owned in Liverpool by Messrs. A. de Beer Baruchsen and Co. No details of the cause of the wreck are given.

Some Bristol shipmasters in the African trade have presented to the National Life-Boat Institution a fine new life-boat to be stationed at Morte Bay, on the north coast of Devon. The boat is named the Jack-a-Jack, at the request of the donors; and it was on Saturday exhibited in Bristol and Clifton, on the way to its station, in the presence of some 50,000 or 60,000 persons. The life-boat was taken in procession through the city, preceded by six bands of music, 12,000 volunteers, and a large body of naval reserve men.

A return moved for by Lord John Manners with respect to the outrages that have taken place in Westmeath, Meath, Tipperary, and King's County from April 6, 1870 (when the Peace Preservation Act was passed) to the end of last month, has been issued. As regards King's County 61 outrages have been reported to the Chief Secretary in that period, of which 25 were agrarian. The total number of crimes in the other counties were—in Westmeath, 152; in Meath, 99; in Tipperary, 167; the agrarian portion in Westmeath numbering 67; in Meath, 18; and in Tipperary, 15.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

This year the Grand National Hunt Committee selected Lincolnshire for the decision of the annual steeplechases, and the meeting took place last week, over a part of the Burton country. Considering that the affair came off in the heart of a sporting district, while the Prince of Wales was present on both days, it ought to have been a great success; but the racing was poor and tame, and no very high-class animals took part in any of the events. The Grand National Hunt Steeplechase brought thirteen to the post, and resulted in a magnificent finish between Daybreak and Melton Mowbray, in which the latter, though most artistically ridden, suffered a head defeat. Perry Down, who finished third to Pretender for the Guineas, in '69, was among the beaten lot, and at present shows no great aptitude for jumping. Nuage, one of the French refugees, won the Lincoln Grand National in hollow style, as Keystone, who was second, appeared quite incapable of giving him 9 lb. Mr. Chaplin's Schiedam, the winner of the Hunt Steeplechase last year, fell heavily a short distance from home when going very strong and well. Old Barbarian won three races, two of them under heavy weights; and the luckless Fan ran one more second.

The weather was very much against the Military Steeplechases at Windsor; but the racing and attendance were all that could be desired. Colonel Knox, on Portaval, had not much difficulty in beating a large field for the Hunt Cup, the chief event of the first day. The Gold Cup, however, is the great race of the meeting, and to win this coveted trophy Mr. Bieber had recently bought The Little Rogue, while Lord Charles Ker invested in Moose. Neither proved successful, though the former, in spite of pulling up very lame, managed to finish third to Donato.

Gondolier opened the Croydon meeting with a successful debut over hurdles, in which his fine speed showed to great advantage. Loustic, another "foreigner," won a couple of races, and Manolo cut down his field for the Stewards' Cup in grand style, but was disqualified for going the wrong side of a post. The United Kingdom Steeplechase, to which £500 was added, brought out a field of fifteen, among which were Casse Tête, Souvenance, and Bogue Homa, all of whom have been backed for the Grand National. Brick and Souvenance extinguished their chances by falling; and at the finish nothing could live with Marin, another French horse. Mr. Brayley's pair came in second and third, which gave additional confidence to the backers of old Pearl Diver, who, if he escapes accidents, ought to beat everything at Liverpool next week. The third victory of Loustic was the only other feature of the day's sport.

The Duke of Beaufort's hounds had one of the longest runs on record last week. They found at Greatwood, and, after swimming a canal, crossing a railway, and running over nearly forty miles of country, the fox went to ground at Highworth. Time—3h. 40 min. Nearly 200 horsemen were at the meet, but only four, including the Marquis of Worcester, who hunts the pack, and the first whip, were up at the finish.

The South Lancashire (Southport) Champion Meeting was the great coursing affair of last week. The entries for the Scarisbrick Cup fell far short of the usual number. Several Waterloo Cup dogs, however, took part in it, and one of them, Liberty, by King Death—Halsall Lass II., beat Sue, by Little Wonder—Susannah in the final course. He ran very well at Altcar, and only succumbed when he met Deodora's Daughter in the third ties. My Goodness and Fritz did not win a single course, though the latter performed much better in the Southport Stakes, for which he ran up to Better Half, by Saladin—Belle of Southport. The first ties proved disastrous to Jerry, Bessy Bell, Cavalier, and Law—all well-known performers; and in the second ties Whisky proved too much for Blarney.

The Oxford University Sports, which extend over three days, took place at the end of last week. The first day was very unfavourable, and a perfect gale of wind rendered the times quite unreliable. I. G. Wilson again won the 100 yards, and seems to retain all his brilliant speed. The broad jump was a fine exhibition, three of the competitors covering more than 20 ft.; while E. N. Hodges, the winner, did 20 ft. 11½ in.; and in the high jump F. H. Woods got 5 ft. 6 in. These three were decidedly the best performances, and we fancy the dark blue will again prove too much for Cambridge at Lillie Bridge; but of this we shall be able to speak with more confidence when the sports at the rival University have taken place.

The Cambridge crew arrived at Putney on Wednesday last, and appeared on the river the same afternoon. The Oxford men do not come up till Monday next. The opening cruise of the Ranelagh Yacht Club will take place on May 6, and those of the Royal London and New Thames Clubs on the 13th of the same month.

M. Schneider, proprietor of the Creuzot Ironworks, and late President of the French Legislative Body, has just completed a three-days' visit to the ironworks of South Durham.

Colonel Lord Methuen has officially notified that the regiment of Royal Welsh Militia will assemble at Devizes on May 1. The recruits will be called out on April 3.

The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Albert Medal of the Second Class on Lieutenant William Balfour Forbes, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Rapid*. On the night of Sept. 17 last, while the *Rapid* was proceeding from Tarragona to Gibraltar, a boy fell from the main-yardarm, and in his fall struck his head against the gunwale of one of the boats, and was thereby rendered insensible. Sub-Lieutenant William Balfour Forbes (now Lieutenant) jumped overboard and seized him, and persisted in keeping him up at imminent risk to his own life.

Advices from the Cape Colony to Feb. 3 state that Sir Henry Barkly was about to visit the diamond-fields, and subsequently the frontier of Kaffraria, returning to Capetown by the end of the present month. The Kaffirs were said to be quiet enough (with the exception of occasional internal squabbles), although there were only a wing of the 32nd Foot and a wing of the 20th Foot at King William's Town. The rowdiness prevailing at the diamond-fields, and the disputes as to the Orange Free State and Vaal Republic, rendered it difficult to settle the boundaries and organise any kind of government for the newly-occupied territory. The finds continued to be marvellous.

At the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum, which was celebrated on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms—Earl Percy, M.P., in the chair—more than £1000 was subscribed; and on the same day, at the fifteenth anniversary of the Hospital for Incurables, held at the London Tavern—the Right Hon. E. Denison, the Speaker of the House of Commons, in the chair—the subscriptions, including a donation of £100 from the chairman, included £3600. The annual general meeting of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was held, on Wednesday, at the hospital, City-road—the Lord Mayor in the chair. The number of out-patients admitted during the past year amounted to 4309, as against 3775 admitted in 1869. The financial position of the charity, although better than that reported last year, is still unsatisfactory.

THE THEATRES.

GAIETY.

It is seldom that we can speak with more satisfaction of a new drama than we can of Mr. H. J. Byron's three-act piece, entitled "Wait and Hope," so carefully produced at the Gaiety, and, we may add, with so much success. Mr. Byron has come into collision with other dramatists who had previously written under the same title, which is, perhaps, rather well-worn, whether as play or novel. Considering the theme of his drama, we think, too, that a better title might have been selected. Its great recommendation is, that the author has provided Mr. Toole with another good part, which brings out both the comic and pathetic powers of the actor. He here appears as John Lockwood, a master builder, who has made his way in the world, and at length thinks of marrying. Under his guardianship has been living a distant cousin, Alice Wainwright (Miss Carlotta Addison), the girl of all best suited for his wife, but whom he has overlooked in favour of a more brilliant beauty, Rose Raynor (Miss Rose Coghlan), who in a moment of pique accepts his offer. The real object of Rose's affections is a gentleman, Mr. Frank Tarleton (Mr. W. H. Vernon), who just in the nick of time reclaims them, and she, satisfied with his apology, immediately restores them. Lockwood misinterprets their conduct, and conceives himself to have been wronged; he proceeds to threaten them with his life-long revenge. This threat, or malison, Mr. Toole delivers with a guttural emphasis which produced a great effect. The second act shows the state of affairs seven years afterwards. Tarleton, whose expectations are larger than his present means, has outlived the patience of his creditors, and Lockwood holds a mortgage on Rosemount which he can foreclose at any time. But just as he about to realise his vengeance, Tarleton's little daughter encounters him in the garden. The honest workman's heart relents, and he satisfies the creditors on the spot; when news arrives that the bank in which he has invested his deposits has failed, and he is again a poor man. The third act shows him also a much happier man, enjoying the friendship of his neighbours, as members of a Tuesday night's club. But he is not safe. For Mr. Christopher Pym, (Mr. J. G. Taylor), a nefarious attorney, in love with Alice, makes her acceptance of himself as her husband the condition of his forgiving Lockwood a heavy debt for costs incurred in legal transactions. He also professes to have recovered the documents of a claim due to Alice, which Lockwood snatches from him and throws into the fire. The wind-up is rather artificial. Tarleton enters at this juncture, stating that he had suspected Pym's motives, and supplied him with copies instead of the originals, which he hands over, substantiating the title of Alice to £7000. Of course, Lockwood and Alice wed. The faults of this drama are that the transitions of fortune are rather too violent, requiring artistic preparation which they do not receive. But the acting and dialogue are both so good that Mr. Byron and his performers may safely be accredited with another triumph.

ROYALTY.

We have had recently a variety of indications that the circle of theatrical conditions is gradually expanding, and admission at length become possible for new talent of a certain kind within the privileged limits by which the routine managements of the West-End are circumscribed. Certainly the work proceeds slowly; and as yet the poetic drama appears as far off from recognition as ever. A new author, Mr. Bernard H. Dixon, has gained a footing on the boards of the New Royalty, and his play, one in three acts, was favourably received. It is entitled "Behind a Mask," and deals with the relations that may be supposed to exist between professionals and amateurs. The three acts are three scenes: the first behind the scenes of the Theatre Royal, Pevensy-super-Mare; the second private theatricals at Feltham Hall; and the third entitled "Reality," at Belle Vue Villa, Pevensy-super-Mare. This distribution of the scenes serves also as the sketch of the plot. A certain aristocratic society visit the theatre, and desire permission to witness the mysteries behind the scenes, and are admitted by the sagacious manager, Mr. Bland Bellingham (Mr. A. Wood), a gentleman whose courteous demeanour covers a sarcastic spirit, which comes out nearly in every sentence he utters. This character is cleverly drawn and cleverly acted; scarcely a point misses its aim. It is a grand theatrical portrait, and might stand for many an intelligent conductor of the provincial drama. This personage displays equal knowledge of the world and of his art. His daughter Josephine, taught by her mother, has become a successful singer, and he entertains bright hopes of her future. But she has fascinated the attention of Algernon Percival (Mr. C. H. Fenton), with whom she suddenly elopes. The scene between her and her father just previous to her doing so is touchingly interpreted. It is followed by another between the manager and his prompter, Joe Atwood (Mr. C. Flockton), which brings forth the acting qualities of both in a high degree. The next part presents us with the amateurs at home, and develops for us certain phases of aristocratic folly which are eminently amusing. Mrs. Percival herself is one of this aristocratic set, and plays her part with independence and humour. But her proceedings are watched by an anxious rival, Lady Garnet (Miss Isabel Clifton), whose curiosity as to her origin is at last satisfied. This malevolent person determines to have her revenge, and seizes the first opportunity. Percival is summoned to the death-bed of his father, and, in his hurry, leaves a note for his wife, bidding her an abrupt "farewell." Of this note Lady Garnet gains possession, adding to the word farewell "for ever!" Bellingham, it seems, has been employed by the amateurs to superintend their rehearsals, but arrives late. Just as she receives her husband's note, however, Mrs. Percival recognises her father, and falls at his feet insensible. The third part exhibits the heroine suffering mentally from the shock. Joe Atwood contrives a plan for restoring her to reason; and Percival finds out the place of her retreat, and arrives in time to welcome the re-dawning of his wife's intelligence. We have nothing but commendation to bestow on Miss Hodson's acting, which was finely true to nature and marvellously pathetic.

STANDARD.

A new piece was produced at the Bishopsgate theatre last week, entitled "Germans and French; or, Incidents in the War—Time, 1870-1." The drama is divided into four acts, but exhibits no fewer than twelve tableaux, very finely painted and set, executed and arranged by Mr. Richard Douglass, in his usual picturesque and complete manner. In a piece of this kind, the story is subordinate to the spectacle; but the author has at least contrived a fable which is interesting. A friend, to save his companion from the need of obeying the conscription, becomes his substitute in the field, on the understanding that the latter will join him in a month. The pledge is not kept, and the devoted friend is thrown into peril by the treacherous conduct of his acquaintance, who, though too late, follows to the war, and contrives to place some treacherous correspondence in his friend's knapsack. In the end all dangers are survived, all errors retrieved. Wrong is pardoned, and reconciliation

accomplished. The part of the wife was respectably, but rather feebly, sustained by Miss Page, and that of the mistress of the noble-minded substitute was agreeably pronounced by Miss Amy Steinberg. In the course of the performance there is a grand moving panorama, representing the march of the French army to the relief of Metz. A tone of impartiality is preserved throughout; so that no political favouritism is excited in the audience.

HOLBORN.

The always effective play of "Black-Eyed Susan" was revived on Monday, and the part of William was undertaken by Mr. H. Rignold, an actor of great force and promise. The part of Susan was sustained by Miss Jane Rignold, and that of Dolly Mayflower by Miss Hughes, who sang the old song with power and feeling, and deserved the applause she received. Mr. F. Robson was amusing as Jacob Twigg, though somewhat exaggerating the rôle, which, sufficiently whimsical in itself, requires no additional illustration. The entire drama was so well represented that our commendation must include the whole of the company engaged.

CHARING CROSS.

The French plays continue to be patronised. The production of "La Douairière de Brionne" has enabled Mdle. Déjazet to appear in one of her most attractive parts. After keeping all her household on an enforced Lent, permitting neither marriage nor courtship, neither drinking nor dancing, and all this simply by the inspiration of a bottle of wine, the charming manner in which the Duchess changes her behaviour is a piece of acting that must be seen to be appreciated. The gradual return to her old form in the prime of youth, with all its reminiscences, cannot be described but may be acknowledged as remarkably fine.

The election for Halifax was held on Monday morning, when Mr. Stansfeld was returned without opposition.

The *Western Morning News* states that upwards of £30,000 has been bequeathed to various public institutions in Devonshire by Miss Berryman, of Stoke, who died last week.

The new Board of Admiralty is gazetted as consisting of Mr. Goschen, Sir Sydney Dacres, Captain Robert Hall, Lord John Hay, and the Earl of Camperdown. Mr. Stansfeld's appointment as President of the Poor-Law Board is also gazetted.

On Tuesday Mr. Buckmaster delivered an address on the International Exhibition, 1871, in the Exchange Hall, Nottingham, before a numerous and influential meeting. The Mayor presided; and after Mr. Buckmaster's address, which was much applauded, a discussion took place as to what the locality ought to do in the matter.

The steamer *Wisconsin*, Captain Williams, which arrived in the Mersey from New York on Sunday, had on board not less than 65 tons 5 cwt. of silver coins, principally Mexican dollars, a large portion of which are intended for this country and the remainder for the Continent. The specie was removed to the London and North-Western Railway station, and on Monday morning it was dispatched, in fourteen closed railway-waggons, to London, for distribution at the Bank of England among the consignees.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The position of affairs on the Continent has improved during the week. Although the French are still suffering under their heavy humiliations, and certain classes are most desirous for revenge, it is daily becoming more and more apparent that they will gradually reconcile themselves to their position, and accept as inevitable their seemingly gloomy prospects. There appears to be but little doubt that, bearing in mind the wonderful resources of the country, the aspect of affairs will shortly undergo a change for the better; and that this is the opinion of a large majority of the mercantile community is fully borne out by the fact that the French loan has been freely purchased, and that an advance of nearly 4 per cent has been established. The tendency of the money market has been easier. Capital has been more plentiful, whilst the demand for accommodation has been less active, and three-months' paper has been taken at 2½ to 3 per cent. Influenced by the favourable aspect of both home and foreign affairs, the Stock Markets have presented a steady appearance, and a general advance has taken place in prices. Consols have been steady, but without change in values. In the railway market the principal feature has been the heavy fluctuations in Caledonian Stock. The dividend has not come up to expectation, being at the rate of only 4½ per cent. This announcement produced a heavy fall in price, the quotation relapsing to 87 to 87½; but subsequent purchases produced a rally, and the price recovered to 88½ to 89. In other respects the market has been very firm, and a general advance has taken place in the quotations. Great Western in particular has been in request; but the other leading Stocks have also risen in value. The traffic receipts of the leading lines have again improved. Midland show an increase of £6087; North-Eastern, of £8526; North-Western, £7957; Great Western, £4798; and Caledonian, £1104. Indian Stocks have been quiet. For Grand Trunk of Canada Shares there has been a good demand, and prices have decidedly improved. As regards Foreign Stocks, Lombards have commanded more attention, at a fractional enhancement. Foreign bonds have been dealt in to a fair extent. The statement that a combination of bankers was being formed having for its object the raising of a loan to pay off the French indemnity within two years, without deranging the Money Market to any serious extent, has strengthened the inquiry for the French Loan. The Russian Loan is stated to have been all taken up, but nearly the whole of the subscriptions are believed to have come from the Continent. The price is nominally 1 to 1½ prem. Brazilian Scrip has been rather better—½ to ¾ prem. Turkish have been steady, but Spanish have been flat. The funding scheme of United States Debt has not attracted much attention, and the quotation has fallen to 1½ to 1½ dis. The Atlantic and Great Western Reorganisation Stock has marked 5 prem. Bank Shares have been quiet, but firm. For Telegraph Shares there has been a fair demand; and Anglo-American have risen about 3 per cent. Anglo-Mediterranean have also been very firm. Miscellaneous securities have been quiet, but at full quotations.

The receipts of bullion have been on a full average scale, and amply sufficient for all requirements.

There has been a moderate demand for bills, and the rates of exchange have been unaltered.

THE MARKETS.

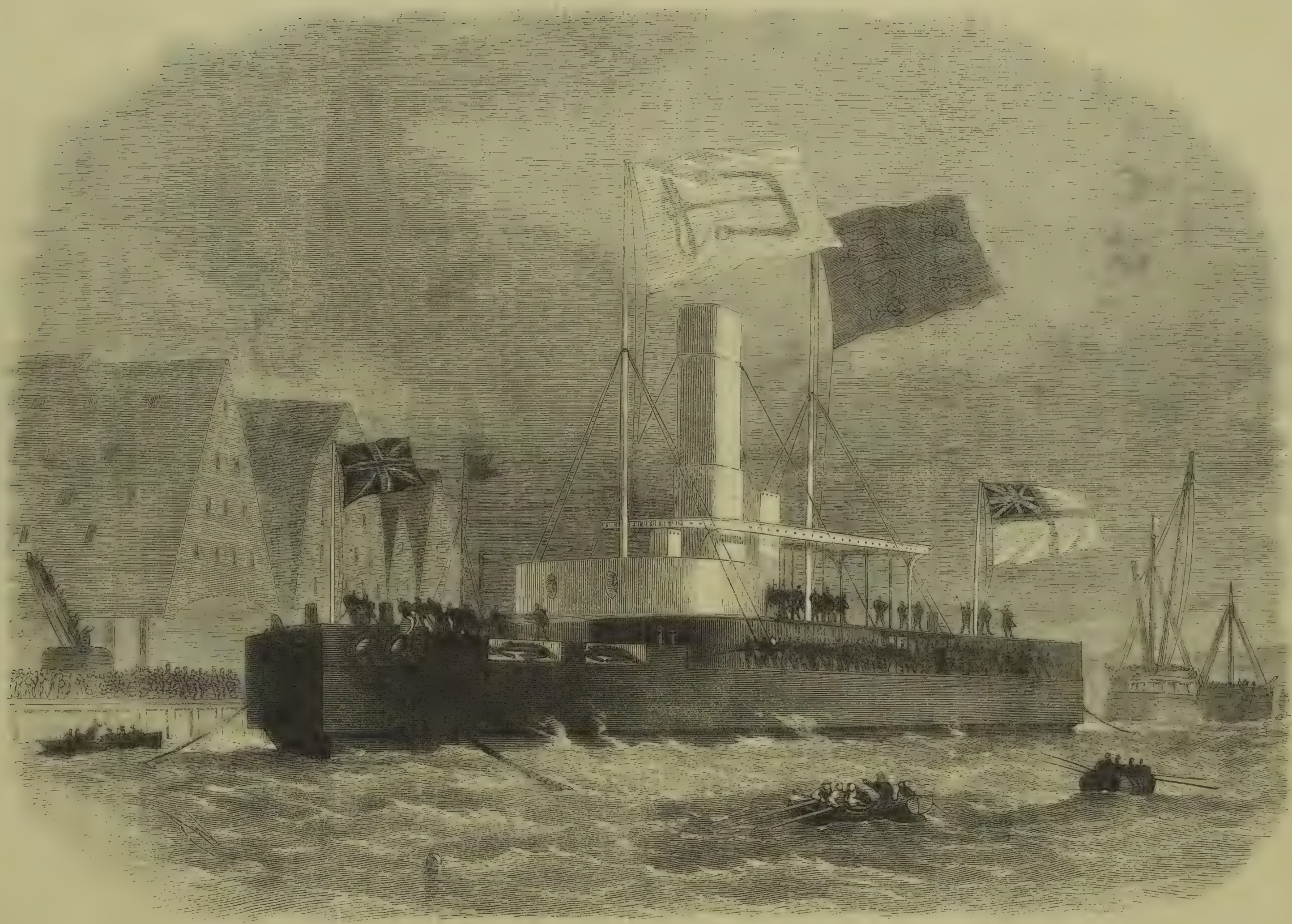
CORN EXCHANGE.—There has been a firm tone apparent in the corn trade, though the transactions have not been extensive. The fine weather has restricted operations, but factors have shown no disposition to accept lower rates, as the imports are likely to be less extensive during the remainder of the season, while the export demand is anticipated to be unusually heavy. Some inquiry has been experienced for seed wheats, for which full prices have been paid. Notwithstanding small arrivals, maize and oats have tended downwards in value. Barley and malt have remained without change, but beans and peas have sold less freely, the time for planting having now passed by. Supplies of flour have been somewhat in excess of the demand, and the tendency of the quotations has been downwards.

CATTLE.—The arrivals of English beasts to the Metropolitan Market on Monday were limited, though the condition of the animals was good. The market was one of the shortest held for some time past; and, though trade was not active, prices were on the advance. A rise of fully 2d. per 8 lb. was obtained on both beasts and sheep, the quotations being 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. for choice Scotch heifers, and 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per 8 lb. for prime Southdown wethers in the wool. There were 3000 beasts and 12,000 sheep and lambs exhibited. Lambs changed hands quietly, at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per 8 lb. Calves were firm in value.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—The colonial produce markets have again relapsed. Sugar has been little inquired after, and the tendency of prices has been in favour of buyers for both raw and refined goods. The limited quantities of coffee on offer at auction have partly sold, at a slight concession. Rice has been in moderate request, at about late rates. Cocoa is unaltered in value. Tallow has ruled steady, at 44s. 3d. to 44s. 6d. for Y.C. spot; and 46s. last four months. Linsed oil is quoted at 30s. 6d.; English brown rape, 44s. 3d.; refined, 45s. 6d. per cwt.

Wool.—The market has been fairly animated in sympathy with the steady tone in the yarn trade. Choice qualities of English have been most in request, but all descriptions have commanded full rates.

Flax.—There is no feature to notice in the market. Good colour qualities have sold freely; but inferior parcels have been neglected.



FLOATING OF H.M. TWIN-SCREW IRON-CLAD MONITOR. GLATTON.



SCENE IN FRONT OF THE GRAND THEATRE, BORDEAUX.

H.M.S. GLATTON.

The new ironclad Glatton, which was launched on Monday week at Chatham Dockyard, is a turret-ship of the Monitor class, the first constructed for the British Navy. She was commenced in 1868, from designs by Mr. E. J. Reed, late Chief Constructor, Mr. Corry being then First Lord of the Admiralty. The designer has sought to remedy the defects of the form adopted in the American Monitors, in which the deck and turrets, and the hull below the water-line, are too much exposed to an enemy's fire. Mr. Reed, by increasing the armour-plating above the water-line, by means of a large breastwork for the protection of the turret, and by protecting the hull below the water-line with armour-plates of considerable thickness, has given the Glatton a more efficient protection than the ordinary Monitors, though at the expense of her speed. In addition to this, an unusual step has been taken in plating the upper deck with 3-inch iron plating. The object of this is to avoid danger from shells falling vertically upon the deck; but this protection is gained at the expense of increasing the armour of the ship by about 600 tons, a quantity of armour sufficient to plate the sides of the vessel all round with 9-inch iron, and add 7 ft. to the freeboard. Mr. Reed's view was, as he has shown practically since in the construction of the Devastation, Rupert, and Thunderer, that the speed lost by this additional armour should be regained by

increasing the size of these vessels. In the construction of the Glatton the Board of Admiralty refused to consent to this increase of size. The Glatton, as she stands, is a most powerful vessel. Her freeboard is only 3 ft. in height; and, if necessary, this can be reduced to 2 ft. by the use of water ballast. Her hull above the water-line is plated with 12-in. armour, fastened on to 20-in. teak backing, and with an inner skin plating of 1-in. iron. Below the water-line the armour is reduced to 10-in. and 8-in. iron. There is only one turret, which is revolving, and contains two 600-pounder 25-ton guns. For the protection of this turret, which is plated with iron 14 in. and 12 in. thick, and of the funnel, a breastwork rises on each side 6 ft. above the hull. It is covered with armour-plating 12 in. thick, fastened on to 18-in. teak backing. Thus the guns and gunners are doubly protected from accident. The turret rises 7 ft. above the breastwork, which allows of the guns being used with ease and freedom. The breastwork gives them the advantage of being used at almost the same height as in a broadside vessel, but with the advantage also of leaving a smaller surface exposed. One of the most important features is that the guns have a clear range in the fore part of the vessel. This gives the Glatton superior advantages to the Monarch and Captain, and to any of the broadside vessels; for, although she will carry masts, they will not obstruct the range of the guns towards the bow. She is double-bottomed, like most of the ships designed by Mr. Reed, and the bulk-

heads between the inner and outer sides of the ship can be used for water ballast. In addition to her guns she carries an enormous ram, which protrudes 8 ft. from the stem, and could be used on an emergency with great effect. These are the principal features of this remarkable ship, which is the first of a series of low freeboard turret-ships now being constructed for the Navy.

The Woodlark, gun-vessel, 663 tons, was launched from Chatham dockyard yesterday week. She is from designs by Mr. E. J. Reed. She has been built on the composite principle, her beams being of iron covered with wood. Her armament will consist of three guns.

Dr. Mackay, the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, has presented his annual report of the health of the Navy. In the course of this report he states that fifty-one deaths from yellow fever occurred on the American stations, and thirty-four persons belonging to the Slaney were drowned when that vessel was lost on the China station. Had there been no mortality from yellow fever during the period embraced in this report, and had the shipwreck of the Slaney not occurred, the total death rate would have been 8.3 per 1000 of force, which is precisely the ratio of mortality of the preceding twelve months, when it was the lowest on record.

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AURICOMUS FLUID for GOLDEN HAIR.
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Extracted from the choicest Rose Leaves.
Removes Scurf, strengthens and imparts a Gloss (without the use
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Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles, at 1s., 2s., 6d., and 5s. each.
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London; Pinard and Meyer, 238, Rue St. Martin, Paris; 31, Graben,
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HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S
INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original
Recipe, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that
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DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then
use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and
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damping the Head with this Wash, in two days the Hair
becomes its original colour, and remains so. This is guaranteed.
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SMYTH and NEEHAW'S PERFUMERY.
THE CIVET OAT. Established 1728.

GATTIE and PEIRCE beg to remind the
Nobility and Gentry that they are the Sole Proprietors of
all the valuable Recipes of the above celebrated Firm, and that
they continue to manufacture every article in its purest state, as
also those of Gattie and Peirce's own productions, so highly
esteemed.—Gattie and Peirce, Perfumers to her Majesty and all
the Royal Family, 57, New Bond-street, London.

SILK DRESSES DYED in Brilliant
Colours and PRINTED with Pretty Patterns (if desired), at
a moderate charge, in ten days. Special Dyers of Rep and Damask
Curtains. Price-lists to all parts of England.—METROPOLITAN
STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-
street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

WANTED, Left-Off Clothes, Uniforms,
Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price
given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or
Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Bank-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels
being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS.—"The effects
of your popular Wafers are most wonderful. I have seen
their beneficial effects for years in cases of consumption, asthma,
coughs, &c."—From Mr. Williamson, Hunslet, Leeds.

NEURALINE, the Instant Cure for
Neuralgia, Tic, Sciatica, Toothache, Rheumatism, and all
Nerve Pains. Mr. Edgar, Butt Lighthouse, Island of Lows, writes
to Sir J. Matheson, Nov. 23, 1869:—"Mr. Edgar cannot express her
thanks to Lady Matheson for sending the Neuraline. The relief
experienced is almost instantaneous." In Bottles, 1s. 1d., 1s. 9d.,
2s. 6d. Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists,
5, St. Paul's-churchyard; 9, Yere-street, W. Sold by all Chemists.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the
best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Head-
ache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate
constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

THE GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,
255, Regent-street.

The remaining portion from the large purchases made in Lyons
at the outbreak of the War are further Reduced, and during this
month will be sold at less than Two Thirds below value.

70 Pieces good, useful Black Silks, at 3s. 6d., or 22 9s. 6d. 14 yards.
89 Pieces excellent Qualities at 4s. 6d., or 3 guineas 14 yards.
75 Pieces superior Qualities at 5s. 6d., or 3 17s. 14 yards.
20 Pieces superior do. at 6s. 6d., or 4 14s. 6d. 14 yards.
25 Pieces Rich Cashmere Silk at 7s. 6d., or 5 guineas 14 yards.
12 Pieces do. do. at 8s. 6d., or 5 19s. 14 yards.
15 Pieces do. do. at 10s. 6d., or 7 guineas 14 yards.
In the above lots are some very handsome Silks, both for
Mourning and out of Mourning.

"If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."

Address for Patterns, PETER ROBINSON,
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FOR THIS MONTH
SUPERB BLACK SILK SKIRTS
and COSTUMES,
with new Fancy Trimmings, and with Grape,
at less than two thirds their value.
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BLACK GRENADINES for Demi-Toilette
and for Promenade, New and Improved Makes, very strong
and serviceable, from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON,
Mourning Warehouse, 255, Regent-street, London.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR
TELEGRAM,"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England
on application—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
255, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING for FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street,
at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in new Mourning Fabrics, trimmed Crapes, } 35s. to 50s.
SILK SKIRTS, for Afternoon or Dinner Dress, elegantly trimmed, } 50s. to 100s.
MANTELS, in the newest shapes, handsomely trimmed, } 35s. to 50s.
BONNETS, in beautiful variety, } 15s. to 25s.
WIDOWS' CAPS in various new styles.
The Bodies to the skirts can be completed, if necessary, in a few hours' notice, either by the French or the English Dressmaker.
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THE BEST TO STAND THE RAIN.
THE RICHEST QUADRUPLE CRAPE,
also the ALBERT CRAPE
are to be obtained the cheapest and best
at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
"By the Whole Piece" the wholesale net price is charged.
Observe the Address—255 to 262, Regent-street, London.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
at 3s. 11d. and 6s. 3d. the Dress.
The Finest Original Printed Muslins at 10s. 6d.
Address for Patterns to
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

NOTICE.—Pattern Post.—The New Postal
Tariff is now in operation. Ladies are requested to observe
that Messrs. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard,
are the Sole Licensees of the New Registered Serial Plan for
sending Patterns of Silks and all Textile Fabrics per post, by which
every Pattern can be seen at a glance. Ladies are invited to write
for Patterns.

NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS.
Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free, on the New
Serial Plan.—50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard
(corner of Cheap-side), London.

NICHOLSON'S NEW FANCY SILKS.
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CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS.
The prices vary from 3s. to 6s. 12 yards.
Patterns free.
Chapman's, Notting-hill-gate.

JAPANESE SILKS.—The most elegant
DRESS for Dinner or Evening Wear. Beautiful
New Shades now ready, including Pink, Sky, Mauve,
Green, Grey, Steel, Slate, White, and Black. Price
£1 11s. 6d. for 12 yards, or 2s. 7 1/2d. per yard.
Patterns free.

DANISH SILK-FINISHED TINTED
ALPACAS, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of
Wales. Exquisite Shades in Pink, Sky, Mauve,
Silver-grey, Drab, Slate, Steel, écoré Buff, &c., for
Dinner or Evening Wear. 10s. 6d. 10 yards, 2s. inches
wide. Any length cut at 1s. 11 1/2d. per yard.

FABRIQUE A LA COMTESSE.—A
Specialité considered solely by myself. Very
elegant and durable, £1 15s. 6d. 12 yards, 2s. inches
wide, 2s. 11 1/2d. per yard.

THE LOUISE CACHEMIRETTE.—A most
durable texture for Promenade and Young Ladies'
Costumes. 17s. 6d. 10 yards, 2s. 9d. wide; 1s. 9d. per
yard.

TOILE RAYE.
A Choice New Spring Costume Cloth, a great
Novelty, 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 2s. 11 1/2d. wide; 1s. 11 1/2d. per
yard. Exquisite Colourings.

TOILE DE LUXE, or SILK-FINISHED
SERGE, in Pink, Sky, White, Gris-perle, Eau de
Nil, Black, White, &c., £1 5s. 10 yards; 2s. 6d. per
yard; 2s. inches wide.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill-gate, W.

NEW FANCY SILKS, at 3 and 3 1/2 gs.
Full Dress of 14 yards, purchased in Paris during the
Armistice. Also, Rich French Coloured Glacés, 5s. 11d. per yard;
Coloured Gros Grains and Poulx de Soies, from 4s. 9d. per yard to
the richest quality manufactured. A large purchase of Black
Silks, from 3 to 5 gs. for 14 yards, wide width; wear guaranteed.
Patterns forwarded to the country.
GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-st., London.

COSTUMES in SILK and MIXED
FABRICS, MANTLES, BONNETS, &c.—GASK and GASK
have just received the first productions from Paris since the war
from Worth's, Fingert's, and other noted Parisian Fashioners.
A large collection of all kinds at most moderate prices.
58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-st., London.

NEW DRESS FABRICS, &c.—GASK and
GASK are NOW SHOWING, in addition to their full Supply
of New Dress Fabrics, several Cheap Lots.
Cashmere de Roubaix, 10 1/2d. per yard; French Satine Cloths,
11 1/2d. and 16 1/2d.; French Popelines, 17 1/2d.; French Terry Cloths,
21d. per yard. New Bonded and French Lawns, Percales, and
Batistes, &c., with 1000 Pairs of Muslin and Lace Curtains, very
cheap.
Patterns forwarded to the country.
58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-st., London.

TROUSSEAU OF H.R.H. PRINCESS
LOUISE.—"We understand the wedding toilette of her
Royal Highness is to be entirely of British manufacture—dress of
white Irish poplin, manufactured, we believe, by O'Reilly, Dunne,
and Co., of Dublin; veil and trimmings of Honiton lace."—Court
Circular, Feb. 4, 1871.
Patterns sent post-free. Parcels delivered carriage paid.
O'REILLY, DUNNE, and Co., 30, College-green, Dublin.

PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, Oxford-street.
Patterns free.

SPRING FASHIONS,
1871.
Notwithstanding the disturbed state of capitals hitherto the seat
of Fashion, I am quite prepared with more than the usual quota of
High Novelties for this Season.
The Silk Mantles and Jackets are rich, becoming, and useful,
from 2gs. to 20gs.
Velvet Mantles and Jackets, specially adapted for Early Spring
Wear, 3gs. to 20gs.
Immenseable Cloth and Fancy Jackets and Mantles, tasty, pretty,
novel, and cheap, 10s. 6d. to 4gs.

LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, and
MANTLES.
PETER ROBINSON begs to announce the first arrivals of
Novelties in all kinds of LACE GOODS—for the shoulders, for
walking, and for evening costumes, for wedding and all dress occa-
sions, in both Black and White Laces, in every known and approved
make, both real and imitation, at all prices, from 13s. 9d. to 49gs.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Shawls appear in favour this season, and the assortment in
Indian, French, Paisley, Edinburgh, Paris, Lyons, Norwich, and
all other Wools, Cashmere, and Fancy Materials will render them
a very attractive feature in the outdoor costume this spring.
They comprise a range of prices varying from 10s. 6d. to 59gs.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
FRENCH SILKS 30 per cent under value.
PETER ROBINSON has just concluded the Purchase (by private
contract) of the Stocks of Three Continental Merchants, negotiated
during the armistice, amounting to HALF A MILLION of FRANCES,
each quality guaranteed to wear, amongst which are the follow-
ing:—
380 pieces of Gros de Suez (rich Corded Silk), both sides alike,
£2 14s. 6d. the Robe.
400 pieces of Poulx de Soies and Gros Grains, from 47s. 6d. to
4 1/2 gs. the Robe.
425 pieces of Cashmere de Soie (a very rich Double-Warp Silk, of
extra brightness), £4 19s., 25s., and 6 gs. the Robe.
363 pieces of Drap de Lyons, beautifully bright, 3s. 11 1/2d. and
4s. 6d. per yard.
Also several thousand pieces of Fancy Silks, half of which are
specially adapted for young Ladies' Costumes, price 4s. 6d. to
7s. 6d. the Robe (any length cut).
One of the stocks comprises 373 pieces of White and delicate
Tinted Silks and Satins, specially produced for Bridal and Court
Costumes.
Patterns of every description of Plain and Fancy Silks, at the
above prices, will be sent on application.
Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

A NEW FABRIC FOR SPRING DRESSES.
"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered).
In 52 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 9d. the Dress.
2000 pieces of this charming material have been made
expressly for, and can be obtained only from,
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING BEST PRINTED
FRENCH MUSLINS, Very Cheap.
A Special Sale of over 3000 pieces,
in every variety of design and colour,
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer wear.
Patterns free.

FRENCH PIQUES, SATINS, PERCALES,
BRILLIANTS, and CAMBRICS.
Many thousand Pieces of these Goods, in most elegant designs,
and the highest standard of quality,
are now being sold at from 4d. to 9d. per yard under last year's
prices. An endless collection of Patterns, post-free.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.
CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES.
New ready, a complete Collection of
New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

IN BLACK, WHITE, and ALL COLOURS.
VELVET - VELVETEENS. Very Rich.
Specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c.
Patterns free. From 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

FOR DINNER and EVENING DRESSES.
POIL DE CHEVRE. Half Price.
350 pieces of this beautiful Fabric, having all the
appearance of rich Glacé Silk, 18s. 9d. the Full Dress,
can be had in brilliant shades of Light Blue, Mauve,
Vert Lumière, Ponceau, Grey, Mauve, Orange, Rose, &c.

PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,
London.—Patterns free.

WAR PANIC.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Extraordinary Sale of £25,000 worth of
very richest and medium-priced Silks,
from 2gs. to 12gs. Full Dress.
£1500 worth Tancy Silks 29s. 6d. to 3 1/2 gs.
£2500 worth Striped Silks 35s. 6d. to 4gs.
£2500 worth Corded Silks 39s. 6d. to 5gs.
£3000 worth Poulx de Soies 3 1/2 gs. to 7gs.
£1400 worth Light Silks 47s. 6d. to 4gs.
£2500 worth Wedding Silks 49s. 6d. to 5gs.
£2500 worth Dinner Silks 55s. 6d. to 6gs.
£1800 worth Evening Silks 59s. 6d. to 6gs.
£3000 worth Young Ladies' Silks 39s. 6d. to 3 1/2 gs.
£1500 worth Lyons Silk Velvet 45s. 6d. to 3 1/2 gs.
£2500 worth Richest Black Silks, Gros Grain Glacé, Cashmeres, Corded, &c., from 59s. 6d. to 20gs. Full Dress.
1500 Odd Dresses, 12 to 20 yards, 2gs. to 6gs.—half price.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

JAPANESE SILKS, Very Best.
100 New Shades, 23s. 6d. Full Dress, any length,
2s. 5 1/2d. yard. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

REGISTERED.
A SPECIALTY.—CASHMERE
LORRAINE.
Made expressly for BAKER and CRISP.
In all Colours, at 12s. 6d. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

WHITE PIQUES EXTRAORDINARY,
viz.,
1200 Pieces Real French, from 4 1/2d. to 1s. 6d. yard.
White Brillants 6d. to 1s. 6d. "
White Figured Piques 6 1/2d. to 1s. 6d. "
White Striped Piques 6 1/2d. to 1s. 6d. "
White Cable Cord, very best, 8 1/2d. to 1s. 6d. "
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S
New Spring Dresses 5s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.
New Spring Camlets 3s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.
New Spring Repps 8s. 9d. to 35s. 6d.
New Spring Satteens 10s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.
New Spring Poylines 6s. 11d. to 55s. 6d.
New Spring Twills 10s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
New Spring Havannah Cloths 8s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
New Spring London Cord 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
New Spring Marls 3s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.
New Spring Checks 5s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
New Spring Stripes 3s. 11d. to 22s. 6d.
New Spring Chénés 6s. 9d. to 25s. 6d.
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S
New Spring Cambrics, at 3s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.
New Spring Brillants, at 4s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.
New Spring Piques, at 8s. 9d. to 15s. 6d.
New Spring Percales, at 6s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.
New Spring Batistes, at 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
New Suez Twills, at 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Patterns free.
198, Regent-street. The largest stock in London.

THE MOST LADYLIKE COSTUMES.
BAKER and CRISP'S.
The Most Recherche Jackets.
BAKER and CRISP'S.
The Prettiest Children's Jackets.
BAKER and CRISP'S.
The New Evening suits post-free.
198, Regent-street.

HILDITCH'S BLACK SILKS.
Patterns and Reduced List free by post. Pieces at whole-
sale Price.
G. R. and J. HILDITCH,
Silk Manufacturers and Mercers,
London and Lyons.
Established 1760.
Coloured and Fancy Silks, Satins, Moires, and Velvets.
Silk Warehouse, 61, Ludgate-hill, London.

W. P. LILLICRAPP (by Appointment to
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), 27, Davies-street, Berkeley-
square, Sealskin Jacket and Cloak Maker and General Furrier.

ESTABLISHED IN 1841.
By Appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE,
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

M E S S R S. J A Y
have the largest Stock of
BLACK SILKS
ever seen in one Establishment, either of the Richest Qualities or
at a Limited Price. These Black Silks are all ticketed in plain
figures, and no deviation is ever made in the marked prices.
JAYS.

SILKS.—BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK
DRESSES, at 3gs. and at 4gs. each.
Court Journal.—"The selection is not only the largest and most
excellent that we have seen, but the circumstances under which it
has come into Messrs. Jay's hands enable them to offer the goods
at unusually low prices." JAYS.

SILKS.—BLACK SILKS STRIPED
WHITE, for Spring Wear, 3gs. the Dress.
The Age We Live In.—"Lyons being threatened, the great silk
manufacturers of the city determined to realize all their stocks
entire stocks, and Messrs. Jay at once purchased immense quan-
tities. . . . It will take manufacturers many a day to get their
works in order and replenish their stocks." JAYS.

SILK.—BLACK GROS DE SUEZ, 15 Yards,
for 21gs.
The Lady's Newspaper.—"Messrs. Jay, of Regent-street—a firm
not only known to every resident in London, but throughout Eng-
land—have just invited our inspection of one of the largest Stocks
of French Silks that were perhaps ever brought together in one
establishment." JAYS.

MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY have
have always at command experienced Dressmakers and
Milliners who act as travellers, so that, in the event of immediate
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